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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

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November 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 47
Humidity 47 42

November 14, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 66 60

7511 日九十月九

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

二拜禮 號四十月十英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
50c PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL ATTACK ON OSTEND HARBOUR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 5.55 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack on the harbour at Ostend on November 12. Considerable bombs were dropped on the *atelier de la Marine* and on some war vessels.

AIR RAIDS IN EGYPT.

November 13, 4.05 p.m.

An official message from Egypt says:—A ton of high explosives was dropped in two successful air raids at Maghdaba and Birsaba. There was a number of direct hits, and much damage was done to enemy camps and store sheds at Maghdaba, while a 100 lb. bomb directly hit an aviation leaving the hangar at Birsaba, damaging the hangar. Much damage was done to a railway station and rolling stock. Two Fokkers were brought down and damaged. Our machines returned safely.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The Great Air Battle.

November 13, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in another account detailing the greatest air battle in the war, mentioned in a recent communication, says it occurred in open country in the neighbourhood of Arras. The British squadron was thirty strong, consisting of bomb carriers and an escort.

At the outset a bombing expedition was carried out across the German lines. An enemy force of between thirty and forty machines offered battle with the higher layers of the British force, and descended to meet them. The Germans, in a running fight, were gradually forced over their own ground, the British progressing meanwhile steadily towards their objective. They accomplished their purpose.

The British lost two bombing and two scouting machines, while one observer was killed and two pilots wounded. The Germans are known to have lost three machines, and they are believed to have lost three more. One of the British pilots fell in No-man's land, but was eventually bravely rescued.

Blast Furnaces Bombed.

November 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—Nine bombing and seven escorting British naval aeroplanes bombed blast furnaces at Saint Ingbert, north-east of Saarbrueck. All returned. Two German aeroplanes bombed Belfort. Five civilians were injured.

Another Big British Push.

November 13, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We attacked early to-day, and already, by 2.20 o'clock in the afternoon, we have advanced the British line on both sides of the Ancre to a maximum depth of one mile, capturing the village of Beaumont Hamel, considered by the Germans as impregnable, and St. Pierre Divon, together with valuable trenches to the north of Serre.

All these positions form part of the heavily-fortified original German main line which they have occupied for upwards of two years. Many prisoners have been taken, and already two thousand have been collected in the advanced cages.

The fighting continues around Serre, which is the only place uncaptured in the first assault.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fresh Russian Forces.

November 13, 3.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Petrograd telegram confirms the arrival of numerous Russian reinforcements on the Transylvanian front, chiefly in the Predel sector.

The Serbian's Victorious Advance.

November 13, 3.25 p.m.

A Serbian communique says:—We not only broke counter-attacks made against Cuke, but continued our victorious advance to the north, pursuing the beaten enemy. Polog is entirely in our hands.

We have captured fifty-six guns, exclusive of a trench ordnance, since September 14.

Fruits of the Allied Offensive.

November 13, 5.15 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—Supported by intense fire, the French artillery and Serbian, at the loop of the Oerna, after a sanguinary fight, compelled the Germans, and Bulgarians to abandon the village of Iven and to fall back two miles to the north. Five enemy counter-attacks were repulsed in disorder, with considerable loss.

The Serbians assisted by the French, also made further progress north of Vellieo. Up to the present, more than a thousand prisoners have been counted, and sixteen more guns have been captured.

The Allies have taken six thousand prisoners and have captured seventy-two guns and fifty machine-guns since the offensive began on September 12.

Pierce Fighting Reported.

November 13, 6.20 p.m.

A Rumanian communique says:—We repulsed two enemy attacks north-west of Buzeni.

In a battle which continued all day long in the region of Drago Slavie we maintained our positions.

We repulsed all attacks on the left bank of the Alt river, but yielded ground in the region of Sarabise, on the right bank.

Enemy pressing continues very strong in Jini Valley. There is fighting east of Onora.

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Hospital Supplies Held Up.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 1.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, hospital supplies and many additional steamers are laid up in various ports in consequence of the coal strike.

The Holman Ministry.

November 13, 1.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says the Governor does not now insist on the resignations of the members of the Holman Ministry.

NEWS FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

November 13, 4.10 p.m.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Two British aeroplanes successfully bombed the headquarters of Turkish irregular troops at Aisin, to the west of Nasiriyah.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM JAPANESE.

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the *Asahi Shimbun* appeals to Japanese to subscribe to the Overseas Christmas Fund for Britishers in the trenches.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Royalists Violate Entente Agreement.

November 13, 2.05 p.m.

According to a message from Athens, fifteen hundred Royalist troops occupying villages to the north of Ekaterini are requisitioning the crops and terrorising the population. The Venizelists attribute this violation of the Graeco-Entente agreement to over-conciliatoriness on the part of the Entente.

THE PRICE OF THE "TIMES."

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

The *Times* confirms the increase in its price to three-halfpence, stating that the rise in cost of production has resulted in the loss of £1,000 weekly.

CALLING UP YOUNG MEN.

November 13, 12.35 p.m.

The *Daily Mail* says the Man-Power Board recommends the calling up of all men under twenty-six years of age, with few exceptions, and all unskilled workers under thirty-one.

FRANCE HUSBANDING HER RESOURCES.

November 13, 12.34 p.m.

According to a message from Paris, the *Matin* says the Government is forming a Council of National Economies to arrange for the husbanding of food and other resources, the better employment of public funds and the efflux of coin abroad. The Chairmanship has been offered to ex-President Fallieres.

AIR RAID ON ITALIAN TOWN.

November 13, 6.40 p.m.

An Italian official message states that intense enemy movements are continuing in the Terragnolo Valley, but are hindered by our batteries.

A squadron of enemy aeroplanes on Saturday bombed Padova and destroyed a building, killing the majority of the women and children taking refuge therein. Already sixty deaths are reported.

EGYPTIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

November 13, 8.50 p.m.

An official message from Egypt states that 300 men of the Egyptian Army were despatched to Elfasher in October for the purpose of rounding up a band of rebels in the Province of Darfur, headed by the ex-Sultan Ali Dinar. The force suddenly moved from Dibes and reached Kume on the 3rd inst. It encountered a few tribesmen, met with little opposition and captured 100 rifles and 300 camels.

Our mounted troops pursued the main body, which had retired westward towards Sogai and caught them up and attacked them on the 8th inst. Ali Dinar was killed, and we took 200 prisoners and captured 340 rifles, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 6,000 cattle and other material. We had no casualties.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHT FOR SAILLISEL.

November 13, 4.30 p.m.

A Paris message states that the battle of Saillisel was resumed on Saturday afternoon, after an artillery preparation which swept away the new enemy works.

French detachments assaulted the ruins of the village and desperate fighting ensued, the enemy offering a most vigorous resistance. Nevertheless the fiery dash of the French crumpled two Bavarian battalions and retook the greater part of the village. The houses were carried one by one, each harbouring one or more machine guns. At 4 o'clock the whole of the central part of the village was in our hands. The battle continued during the whole of the evening and during the greater part of the night.

A document found on a Staff Officer showed that the German command had ordered Saillisel to be held at all costs.

TELEGRAMS.

TRIESTE GETTING READY FOR CAPTURE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 13, 4.10 a.m.

A message from Milan states that the Italian advance upon Trieste has made the Austrian officials gloomy but has overjoyed the inhabitants. Police control is being tightened and the entire civil population being gradually removed.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER ARRESTED.

November 13, 4.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Norwegian steamer *Bredalshik* has been arrested with a number of crew of the Norwegian steamer *Camma*.

SERBIANS PROGRESSING.

November 13, 12.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika states that the Serbians, continuing their pursuit of the defeated Bulgarians, captured the village of Iven, north of Polog.

MORE GERMAN TRENCHES ENTERED.

November 13, 2.05 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In the morning we attacked the German positions on both banks of the Ancre. We have already a considerable number of prisoners. We successfully discharged gas and entered the German trenches south-east of Arras.

THE DOBRUDJA.

Land of Steppes and Lagoons.

The Dobrudja lies to the east of the Danube between it and the Black Sea. Roughly quadrilateral in form, about 100 miles long by 60 broad, it comprises within its area of 6,000 square miles lagoon, marsh, steppe, and mountain, the latter rising in the north western corner to about 1,500 ft.

The central portion is a regular steppe, consisting of fine gray sand overlying limestone rock, with hardly a tree or running water. The rivers lose themselves before reaching the sea. All along the coast from Constantza northwards runs a belt of lagoons. The remainder of the coast is steep and high. As may be inferred, the population is sparse.

The most important feature of the Dobrudja is the delta of the Danube, which occupies an immense triangular plain completely covered with reeds, and dotted with numerous lakes, connected by small canals with, and acting as reservoirs for, the three main arms of the Danube:—Kilia, Sulina, and St. George. On account of strong currents and the large amount of silt the Kilia arm, the largest, is almost useless for navigation, and the same is, on the whole, the case with the St. George arm. The Sulina arm, owing to the activity of the European Danube Commission has been made an easy and secure highway for navigation.

Roads are not numerous, and only a few are good. The chief are one running parallel with the coast from Tulchea through Babadagh and Constantza to Mangalia, and another uniting Tulchea with Iastcha and Macbio, on the Danube.

There is only one important railway line, that from Bakharest to Constantza. The Dobrudja portion of the line, between Tchernavoda and Constantza, was built by an English Company in 1869, and acquired by the Rumanian Government in 1882. The Danube is crossed by means of a bridge 11½ miles long between Kateshi and Tchernavoda. The structure consists of an iron bridge about 1,000 yards in length over the Bitcha arm, of a dam with several viaducts eight miles long and 18½ high over the marshy land, and of a second bridge, about one mile long, over the main Danube arm at Tchernavoda.

The most important port is Constantza, to the development of which much attention has been devoted. The town is also of great military value because of its position with Mangalia, the only

point where a safe landing can be made and because its possession decides the fate of the powerful defensive line improperly called the "wall of Trajan." This work occupies the depression along which runs the railway line from Tchernavoda to Constantza, and consists of a complex system of three lines of entrenchments, studded throughout its whole length with fortified camps. Constantza, moreover, is on the shortest route from the Danube to the sea and is free from ice in the winter.

Second in importance for navigation is Sulina, at the mouth of the Sulina arm, a free port within the jurisdiction of the European Danube Commission. The other towns, Mangalia, Tulchea, Benia, at the confluence of the Pruth, Iastcha (the best connexion between Bessarabia and Dobrudja), Silistria, &c., are only of secondary importance.

The position of Silistria gives it, however, a great strategic value, the late King Carol considering it "the key of the Dobrudja." In the opinion of the majority of the International Technical Commission which fixed the frontier between Bulgaria and Rumania in 1879-1880, Silistria should have been allotted to Rumania. But on account of the opposition of Russia, which was "all for Bulgaria" at the time, it was given to Bulgaria. The frontier agreed upon was impossible from a military point of view, and has been the cause of constant friction between Rumania and Bulgaria—especially as Bulgarian official publications openly considered Dobrudja as a "Bulgarian Irredenta." By the Peace of Bakharest of August, 1913, Silistria was ceded to Rumania.

The position of the Dobrudja allows an offensive from the north to be conducted on the eastern side of the Balkan peninsula. There are no mountain regions of importance all the way to Constantinople. In order to protect herself from an invasion from this quarter Bulgaria has created a strong line of defence upon the eastern Lom and Provadia rivers the strongly fortified Kostchuk Razgrad Shumla Provadia Varna line. For Rumania the possession of the Dobrudja enables her armies to turn the Danube in her own territory, and to maintain a war of attrition on the Danube. As a defensive by an enemy through the Dobrudja is less easy. He would still have to force the Danube, and a crossing could only be effected at Silistria, Hirsova, Braila, or Galatz. The offensive would have to be carried on in a region poor both in communications and resources, and

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, November 14. According to Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai, Wu Tingfang, the new Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview, defined his policy as amity to none and friendship to all.

DR. WU TING-FANG.

A Shanghai Opinion.

It is excellent news that Parliament has had the sense to accept the nomination of Dr. Wu Tingfang as Minister for Foreign Affairs, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*. In point of fact Dr. Wu is so generally and deservedly liked and respected by all parties, that the issue could hardly be in doubt. From the first he has been an ardent advocate of Republicanism, at no time identifying himself with any particular party, in which respect he resembles President Li, but always with the cause of the revolution of 1911. From the miserable plotting of a group of self-seekers which led to the revolt of 1913 Dr. Wu kept rigidly aloof, and since the overthrow of the Manchus his influence has been exerted rather along educational than political lines. For the post of Foreign Minister he is well equipped by several years of service as China's Minister abroad. That he should have expressed his willingness, subject to the approval of Parliament, to take up a task which is assuredly no sinecure, is a mark of true patriotism, for Dr. Wu is not a young man, and may well feel entitled to leisure years. Coming into the life of Peking, as he will do, so wholly free from existing rivalries, it may well be hoped that he will form a point of union for all parties. That will be his own desire, and he will carry with him the good wishes of many friends in Shanghai for his success.

Siam Government Savings Bank.

Six new branches of the Siam Government Savings Bank have been opened in Muehoh Pakot.

Forty Years at Foreign Office.

Mr. Algernon Law, C.B., Controller of Commercial and Consular Affairs, who has been connected with the Foreign Office for nearly forty years, has just retired from the Service. Mr. Law has represented the Department at a great many international conferences, and in 1914 was granted the personal title of Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

under the serious threat of a counter offensive from either flank. From the sea the Dobrudja can only be attacked through the Sulina arm, at Constantza, or Mangalia.

DON'T FORGET.

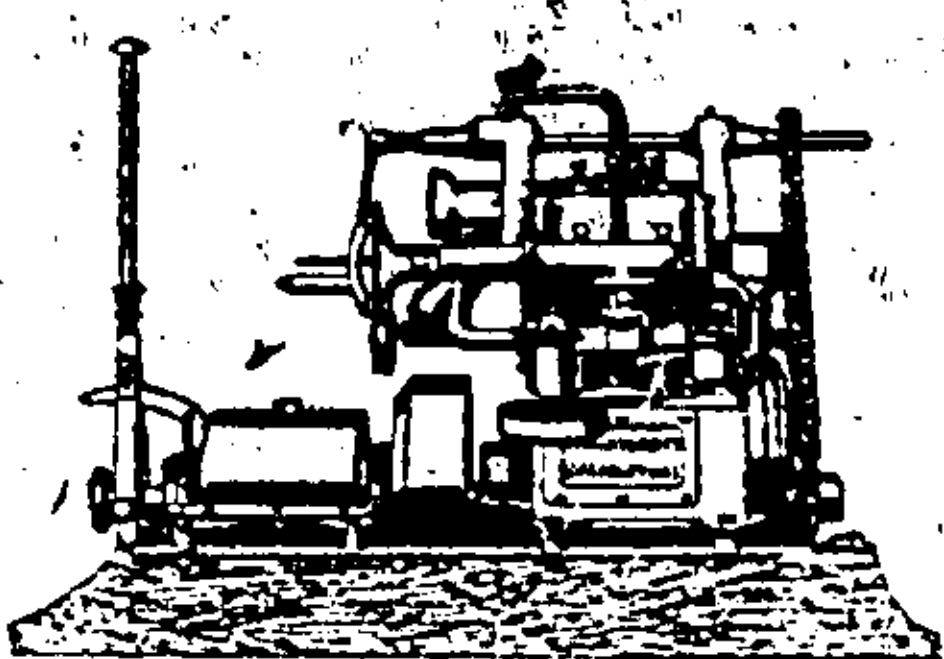
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, November 16.
"The Scamp" at the Theatre Royal.

NOTICES.



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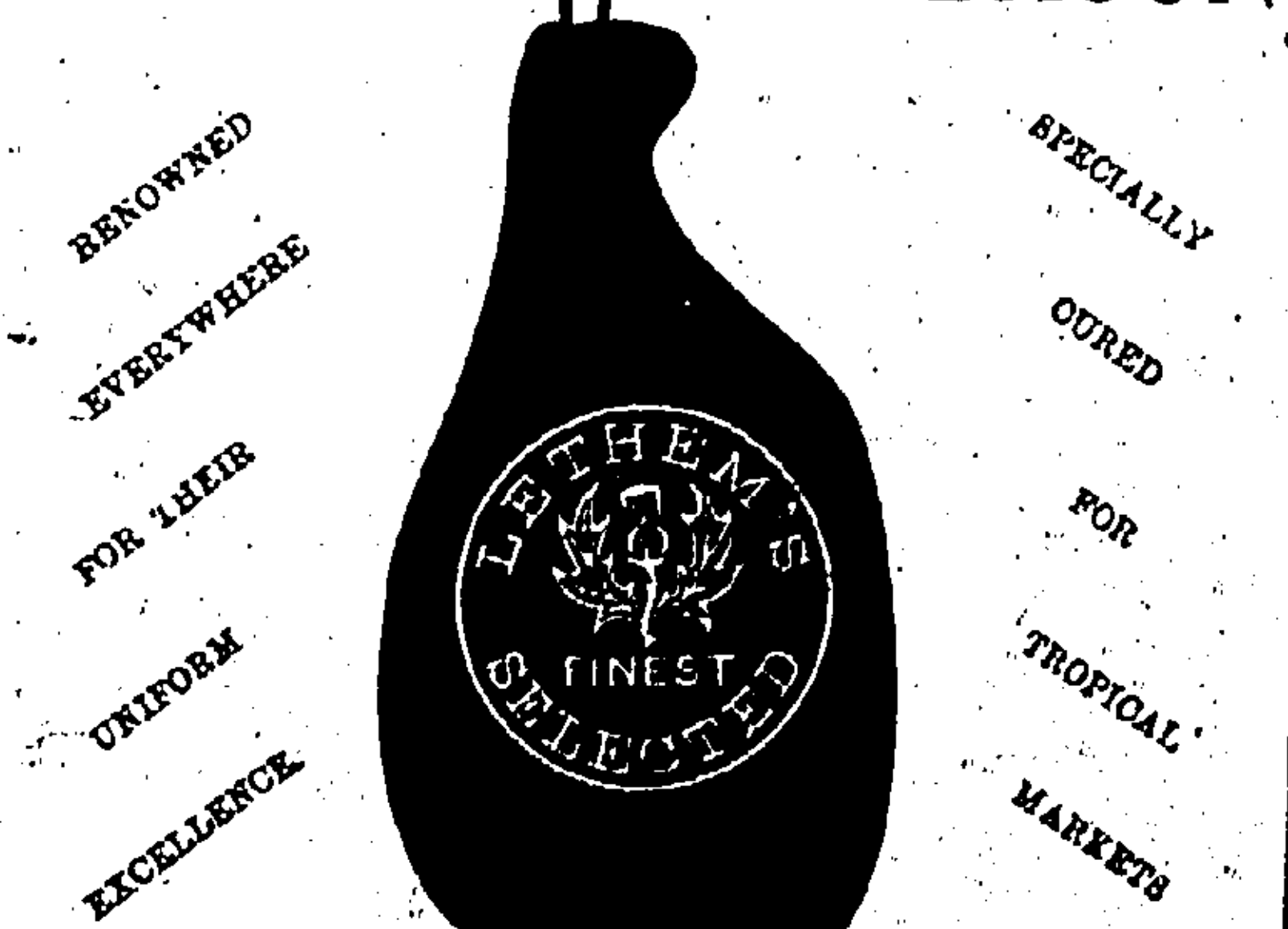
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GENERAL NEWS.

Holland and the Black List.

According to the Amsterdam
Handelsblad, the British Govern-
ment has pointed out to various
Dutch companies engaged in
cultivation that difficulties might
arise over the shipping of their
products because persons whose
names are on the Black List are
connected with these firms, which
might themselves be placed upon
this list. The Handelsblad adds
that there appears to be a prospect
that members of these firms who
are of German origin will resign.

R. S. V. P.

While on the subject of weddings,
observes the Sarawak Gazette,
we are reminded of an amusing
explanation given of the letters
R.S.V.P. which now appear on all
local invitations received from
Chinese and others, when such
invitations are in English. The
explanation was that the letters
stood for "Reservations Served
Very Plentifully". Whether our
Chinese friends think that is the
meaning of the mystic letters or
not, they certainly never fail to
R.S.V.P.

Improvements in Shanghai.

Excavation began last week
according to the N. O. Daily
News, at the corner of The Bund
and Avenue Edward VII, where
the French Public Works are to
build the broadest street island
of safety yet attempted in Shang-
hai. It will be oval in form,
about 12 ft. by 8 ft. and will prob-
ably carry a light on an ornamental
standard. Motorists
entering the Avenue from The
Bund are cautioned to do so with
care, as there are only a few feet
clearway between the island
now under construction and the
old metal poles of the French
tramway company, but which, it
is believed will be removed in the
course of time.

Indo-China's Fisheries.

Among the natural resources of
Indo-China, according to a writer
in the Bulletin Economique de
l'Indo-Chine, its fisheries occupies
one of the most important places.
After serving the requirements of
a large fish-eating population, the
local fishing industry is able to
provide a very considerable export
trade with supplies. It is estimated
that from 600 to 700 Chinese
junks go to the Gulf Tong-King
every year for fishing, and carry
away about 25,000 tons of pre-
pared fish. These are re-exported
to various places throughout the
Far East, and the trade enriches
a great number of "middle men,"
among whom are to be found no
Europeans.

Illness of H. H. Raja Brooke.

It is with feelings of the
deepest regret that we (Sarawak
Gazette) have to record the illness
of His Highness the Raja, the state
of whose health during the past
week has caused the utmost
anxiety. The Acting P. M. O.
and Dr. A. O. Hanton are in
attendance on His Highness
whose condition we are glad to
say at the time of going to press
shows some slight improvement.
That this improvement may con-
tinue is the hope and trust of us
all. Daily bulletins will be
issued from the Istana and
posted outside the Resident's
Office at about 9 a.m.

Colonial Council for Dutch
Indies.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—In the
Second Chamber the discussion is
proceeding on the Government
Bill for the establishment of a
Colonial Council in Netherlands
Indies. The Council will consist
of 29 members, of whom one will
be nominated president by the
Queen, whilst 19 members will
be appointed by the Governor-
General of the East Indies, and
the remaining 10 elected by local
Councils. Of the elected mem-
bers 10 will be natives and 9
Europeans; and of the appointed
members 5 will be natives and 14
Europeans. The Council at pre-
sent would be of a purely con-
sultative character.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors, call at the
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Japanese Bribery Scandal.
Sentence has been passed in the Osaka Appeal Court on eight former and present members of the Diet, involved in the notorious political bribery case. The result of the appeal is that all the accused escape punishment, provided they do not come within the arm of the law for the next three years.

Protests Against Opium.
Telegrams have been pouring in from the provinces, says the *Peking Gazette*, promising to take most stringent measures for the suppression of poppy planting and opium smoking. It is expected that the whole country will be completely free of opium when the special British opium inspector arrives in China.

U. S. Minister Leaves Siam.
Mr. W. H. Hornbrook, U. S. Minister, left Bangkok on October 26 by the s.s. Kanchow, accompanied by Mrs. Hornbrook and their two children. There was a considerable gathering of the American community at the Siam S.S. wharf to wish them bon voyage. Amongst those present were the French and Japanese Ministers, most of the other members of the Diplomatic and Consular body having already paid farewell visits at the Minister's residence. Mr. Frank Dandridge Arnold, the U. S. Consul General and Secretary of Legation, is now United States Charge d'Affaires.—*Bangkok Daily Mail*.

The Late Mr. W. G. Sherratt.
The *Moji* correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press* reports the death of Mr. William George Sherratt of Moji. So far as could be gathered death was due to misadventure, as a parent case of poisoning by charcoal fumes on board his own sailing boat. Our contemporary believes that Mr. Sherratt had resided in the Shimonoeki Straits district for more than five years, coming out from England on a trawler which had been purchased by a Japanese company. He was a well-educated man, and had an adventurous career in all parts of the world, during which he had figured as a lawyer, officer of South American rebel troops, miner, fishing expert, and teacher. He was also a very efficient accountant. During his residence in the Straits district he invented appliances for use in the trawl fishery business.

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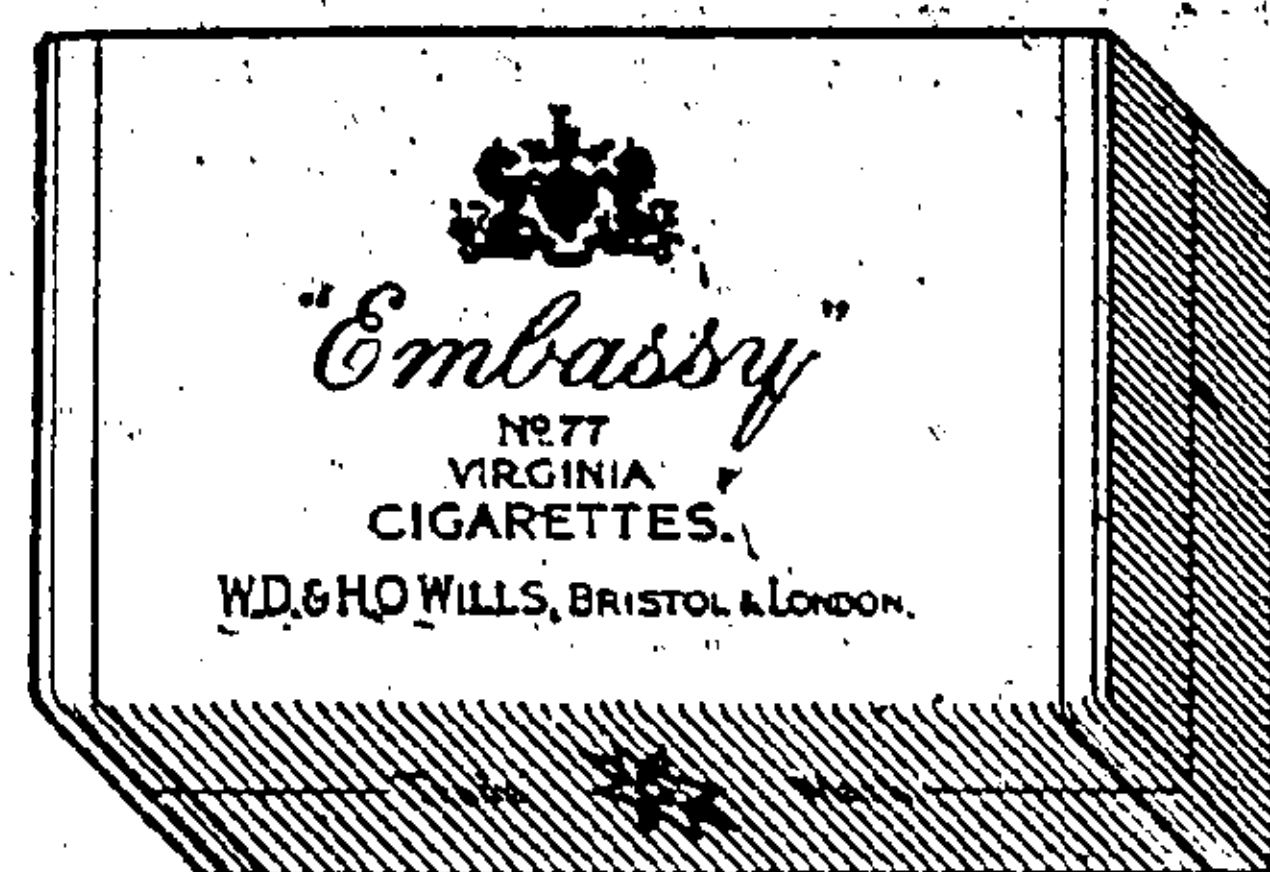
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Amoy, Amoy, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Ching-kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shant, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Wei-haiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The family of the late Cheong Pat Sze desire to express their most grateful thanks to all who attended the funeral ceremony on Monday, and to all who sent floral tributes and expressions of sympathy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

A GERMAN NEWSPAPER AND MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

It was not to be supposed that the speech which Mr. Asquith delivered at the Guildhall the other day would be allowed to pass in Germany without comment. Yesterday's wires show us the *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* offering a lame sort of excuse for the Fatherland's silence during the Armenian massacre, and proceeding with a clumsy attempt to tell the world what it knows perfectly well already: that Germany would be duly grateful to anyone who would bring about a cessation of a war which is throttling her. The *Anzeiger*, if it is not actually a State-subsidized journal, is at least an excellent term with the Government, and it is generally recognized that its utterances are of the kind known as "inspired"; thus we may take its comments on the Premier's speech, and the "feelings" which their wording implies, as coming indirectly from the powers-that-be. On this occasion, inspired or not, our learned friend has not much to tell us that is of a convincing nature. It observes that the Germans have been fully occupied with their own affairs and could hardly be expected to play the part of saviour to the Armenians. Here we have a very fair sample of characteristic Teutonic hypocrisy. If Germany had had anything to gain by ingratiating herself with the Armenians, there would never have been any massacres. The contrary happened to be the case—Germany was anxious to tighten the bond between herself and the Turks until such a time as all her ends were answered—and consequently it exactly suited her purpose to turn a blind eye while her fellow butcher waded in unflinching blood. The *Anzeiger's* argument comes well from a nation that has spent millions of marks in rendering missionaries the "convert" e.g. the Chinese to Christianity!

Nor is it any more successful or impressive when it sets out to tell us of its rulers' willingness to make peace. Of course, as we have so often had occasion to observe, the Boche suffers from a fatal lack of sense of humor. He can extract a certain amount of languid fun from musing women, bayonetting babies and torturing wounded prisoners; but, beyond these diversions, he can find little in this world at which to smile, and that he himself can ever be ridiculous has never dawned, and will never dawn, upon him. Nor does his intelligence warn him that the veriest child in France or Italy or Portugal or Britain, to say nothing of Russia, would know exactly the value to place upon the *Anzeiger's* remarks about peace. "If other enemy States will sound Germany, we may perhaps try to build them a bridge." This is perfectly delicious. No "enemy" State has, or ever had, the slightest intention of "sounding" Germany; for none of the Allies wants peace, save on Entente terms—while dear Germany has done little else, for the past eighteen months, but seek to "build bridges," and would have sacrificed at least seventy-five per cent of her various stipulations for the sake of obtaining it.

Germany would clutch feverishly at the slightest tag of peace overtures made by any or all of the Allies; would unquestionably sacrifice her shadowy hope of regaining her colonies and of keeping Alsace Lorraine, Poland and Belgium, if she saw any chance of obtaining a cessation of war. Happily the Allies know what her notion of "peace" would be; are fully alive to the fact that it would be no more than an armistice, long enough to enable her to gather herself again for further plots against her conquerors. If she would but face the facts of the matter she would know that things have gone too far for the Entente to be able to use the word "peace" in her interpretation thereof. Peace to the civilized Powers means the unconditional surrender of Germany and her exceedingly disreputable associates. If she likes to start bridge-building towards that end, she is more than welcome.

Our Consular Service.

We are gratified to see that, in discussing post-war trade questions, the Home papers are not losing sight of the desirability and the necessity of a wholesale reform of our Consular system. The question is one which we have again and again touched upon, and our readers will remember the bitter complaints which have from time to time been made in our columns of the apathy shown by the British Consulates in the Far East so far as the furtherance of British trade is concerned. Even before the war, the London Chamber of Commerce expressed itself in a most outspoken manner on the failure of the British consular service in China to support the British mercantile community, and it was even asserted that, so far from receiving the assistance which German and French houses so readily obtain from their Consuls, British firms have actually been handicapped by the actions of their national representatives. That is a serious charge, but we know of firms in Hongkong which could substantiate it up to the hilt. The fact is that a tradition has grown up among our Consuls that their business is largely, if not solely, to watch British diplomatic interests—the expansion of commerce is, in the majority of cases, beneath their notice. What is needed, therefore, is a complete and sweeping measure of reform, such, for example, as the proposal that the Consular service should be taken out of the hands of the Foreign Office and placed under the control of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, and only men of business training appointed to the service. Whatever other plans are evolved for meeting the trade war after peace is declared, all will be of small avail if we are to continue our consular system along the present antiquated lines.

Chan Kwing-ming.

To those who remember the famous doings in and about Canton during the months of July and August of 1913, it is of special interest to hear that Chan Kwing-ming, the one-time Taitai, has been welcomed back to the city, feted, and treated as one who had done great things for China. Looking back on those days and getting the whole affair of the attempted second revolution in something like a just perspective, it seems as though Mr. Chan was little more than a tool in the hands of a variety of schemers—some astute and some bungling beyond belief. His control of the Province extended only over a few weeks—too short a time to enable anyone to discover what sort of administrative abilities there were in him. What most sticks in the memory of Hongkong people in his conduct in connection with Kwangtung's "declaration of independence." The declaration was made, if we remember correctly, on the Friday. On the Saturday the Taitai apparently began to repent and, on the Sunday, it was semi-officially declared that Kwangtung had no desire to separate itself from the rest of China. After a good deal of "distinction without a difference" business, Chan Kwing-ming urged, in a *Telegraph* interview a few days later, that "Kwangtung had but done what was done": declined to obey Yuan Shih-k'ai. The events that immediately followed are still fresh in the minds of most of our readers. Various army officers who opposed the revolutionary ideas were shot, Long Chai-kwong descended on the city from Wuchow, Chan Kwing-ming was smuggled on board a foreign gunboat, and Canton knew him no more till a short while ago. At the reception given to him last Sunday he seems to have raked up all the old story again and, incidentally to have raised rather an interesting point, by saying that, had the second revolution been successful, the millions of dollars spent in Yuan's monarchy idea would have been saved, and that "there would have been no failure in the negotiations with Japan regarding the latter's twenty-one demands." We wonder!

DAY BY DAY.

A DWARF SEES FURTHER THAN THE GIANT WHEN HE HAS THE GIANT'S SHOULDER TO MOUNT ON.—Coleridge.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Kaga Maru to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Aki Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.
European Mail.—Due per a.s. Keshima Maru to-morrow.
Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Close per a.s. Empress of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.
Canadian, American and Siberian Mail.—Close per a.s. China at noon to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 208th anniversary of the birth of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

"No More Rows."

"There are to be no more rows; at least for a year," said Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, to three men charged with fighting. He bound them all over for a year to keep the peace.

Chinese Official's Visit.

Mr. T. F. Lin, of the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs, is paying a short visit to the Colony. Mr. Lin is a graduate, both in Medicine and in Law, of London University, and returned from England some few months ago.

The National Mission.

Services in connection with the National Mission will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, in the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m., conducted by the Bishop of Victoria, and at 8 p.m. in St. Peter's Church, conducted by the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

Knocked down by Tram.
A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a severe wound above the left temple. He was found yesterday by the Dockyard Police on the roadside in an unconscious state. It afterwards transpired that he had been knocked down by a tram.

Canton's "Our Day" Result.
The sum of £750 has been sent to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as the result of the Fete and Concert held at Canton on "Our Day." The Ladies' Committee desire to thank all those to whose willing help and generous participation the success of the day is due.

The Colony's Health.

Last week there were eleven cases of small-pox notified in the Colony, all of which ended fatally. Eight were in the city. There were also three cases of enteric fever (one fatal), and one case of fatal occurrence each of diphtheria and measles. All the sufferers were Chinese save in the case of the enteric fever case (an Indian), while the case of diphtheria and one of the enteric cases were imported.

To "Kismet" Performers.

Those taking part in the big Bazaar scene of "Kismet" are notified that the rehearsal called for Saturday, 18th inst. has had to be postponed until Wednesday, 22nd inst. at 9 p.m., owing to the unforeseen season of "The Scamps" at the Theatre. All principals are requested to attend this rehearsal. The Bazaar scene will be rehearsed instead of the Bazaar in the City Hall on Saturday, 18th inst. at 9 p.m.

Not Quite Finished.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with larceny from the person. Inspector Sim said complainant and another man were squatting down eating their evening meal at a house in Wanchai when defendant crept up behind them and stole \$2.60 from the pocket of one of them. He ran away but chase was given and he was eventually caught by a Police Reserve constable and taken to the Police Station. Defendant, who denied the charge, sat down in the dock, and asked by his Worship why he was sitting, replied: "I thought you had finished with me." His Worship had not, however, for he sent him to prison for two months' hard labour and ordered four hours in the stocks.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

Comments on Saturday's Games.

Apparently the fall in the temperature was responsible for the exhilarating play seen at the Happy Valley on Saturday, particularly in the later games, at the commencement of which the sun was no longer in evidence. Five games in all were played, three in Division II of the Hongkong League, and two in the United Services League. As usual, the Division II matches were first on the programme and in this section, unquestionably, pride of place must be given to that between Lusitania and South China Athletic. Both teams were in their best form and out for points, in addition to which they had the support, fairly evenly distributed, of the largest crowd of spectators present at any Second Division match this year. As the game proceeded the excitement became intense, and followers of the respective teams were provided with many thrills, both goals being, from time to time, in imminent danger of falling, but defence proved the master of attack and a goalless draw was the result, which is a fair reflex of the play. It is to be regretted that these two teams are not due to meet again during the present season, if it were only for the purpose of again comparing the cool, imperturbable bearing of the Lusitania custodian with that of one of Lusitania's supporters who, when not urging them to "Set 'em alight" in English, Portuguese and Chinese alternately, appeared to be on the verge of apoplexy.

Few spectators lined the ground to witness the Islamics v. Kowloon match, which appeared to be regarded as a foregone conclusion. This idea was not justified by the play, for a strengthening of their defence would render Kowloon formidable opponents for any team in this division. Although they suffered defeat, it must be a source of some pride to them to know that they are the first team to pierce the Islamics' defence this season, a creditable performance in itself. By this 2-2 victory the Islamics must be considered amongst the "possibles" for championship honours; that is, of course, if they can maintain their present form, but it so often happens that a team on meeting with a reverse after a run of victories goes to pieces that it would be unwise at this early date to regard them as more than "possibles."

The Police Reserve were completely outclassed in their game with the Staff and Departments, who were in no merciful mood, for they piled up nine goals without giving the "specials" a chance of replying. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, and degenerated into an exhibition of shooting-in. It is a great pity that the Reserves decided to take up football so late, for many players who would have been available had joined other clubs, with the result that much good talent was lost. There is still plenty of time for them to make good, and to a body that has surmounted such difficulties and been rewarded with such success in all its previous undertakings, these early reverses will undoubtedly set merely as a spur to further efforts.

Both the games in the U. S. League were keenly contested, there being a nip-tiness about the forwards generally that was lacking in senior matches on the previous Saturday. As was to be expected, the B. G. A. v. The Club proved a good game and the gunners are to be congratulated on their win by the only goal scored, although perhaps the method of scoring the goal cannot be considered orthodox. Doubtless the Volunteers' goalies, who was responsible for it, has a decided opinion on the matter, and one which should be worth bearing in mind. On the play a draw would have been a fitting result, but it is the glorious uncertainty of the game that is one of football's greatest attractions.

The B. K. and K. S. L. I. met before a large crowd of spectators, principally military, and the

THE MAN OF TONG SPEAKS.

The bamboo brake awaving o'er the plashing waterfall, The rice fields and the villages, and blue sky over all; The swamps and rugged mountains, they are just the same to-day.

As in the mighty time of Yeh who drained the floods away

We have known of all the ages that your "classic" poets sung,

Yet were a mighty nation when Assyria was young.

Men told the tale of Marathon, the fall of Rome we heard, Yet it fell upon our dreaming as a traveller's idle word.

So lived we in a circle that was bounded by ourselves With our pen and paper ready and our classics on our shelves;

So we pondered over Mencius—or we dropped affairs of State

To revel in the azure of a willow-pattern plate.

Then later days came on us, and evil days they were, For others saw our happiness and others came to share; While we lay wrapped in slumber—long, long we dreamed and deep

In our daze for niente;—and even now we sleep.

You may call us dilettanti, and you will but speak the truth; We are children in our latter days—and cynics in our youth.

We still be idly dreaming by our mountain, dale, or lake; But—God help you Western peoples if we ever really wake.

H. K. W. H.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Route March.

Pending the completion of the issue of winter uniform, the route march ordered for Friday, Nov. 17, is cancelled.

Winter Uniform.

With reference to orders of Nov. 31-14, all ranks requiring winter uniform will attend at Noordin's Shop, Beaconsfield Arcade, at any time suitable. Orders for uniform must be obtained from the respective equipment officers for all men under rank of Sergeant.

Parades.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Company Sergeant Major.

Thursday, Nov. 16.—No. 2 Company under O. O. Company. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant Major.

Friday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies under the Sergeant Major.

Canteen Accounts.
Central Station canteen accounts must be paid by November 15.

opening stages promised an exciting game. With the exception of a lull of about ten minutes, the match was full of incident, both defences being severely tested from time to time. The Shropshire forwards were always dangerous, being particularly smart in getting ahead with the ball, whilst the sappers' attacking line, though not so quick, attained its objective by most accurate passing. The Shropshires were the first to score, but the sappers equalised shortly after and at half time the score stood one all. The game had not been long resumed when the sappers scored twice in quick succession and maintained their lead until about five minutes before time, appearing to have the game well in hand when the Shropshires, after strenuous efforts, netted the ball amidst great enthusiasm. This encouraged them to further endeavours which were rewarded immediately before time by yet another goal and a very interesting and exciting game resulted in a draw, 3-3.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sunday's Final at Fanling.

The final to decide the Club Championship was played at Fanling on Sunday under ideal weather conditions. Not too hot, but sufficiently warm to ensure the necessary suppleness of limbs, there seemed to be nothing to prevent the finalists—Mr. S. H. Dodwell, who was runner-up last year, and Mr. A. B. Stewart—from producing the best game each had in the bag.

The Morning Play.

Both men appeared to suffer from nerves, and this condition was reflected in their drives at the first tee. Both pulled their shots, and Dodwell was unlucky enough to find the bunker on the left and eventually lost the hole by the stroke, after holing out in 6.

The second hole was halved, though Stewart, after a beautiful second, should have won, as Dodwell over-ran the green and doffed his third shot.

The third hole was halved in four, and was as it should be, in view of the fact that both men over-ran the green and were nervous with their putts. Stewart won the 4th and 5th holes with little difficulty, chiefly owing to Dodwell's erratic driving, but the former was lucky to halve the 6th, as Dodwell should have had little difficulty in reaching the green in two had not a beautiful drive just caught the edge of the rough.

Dodwell won the 7th, "The Bog"—a name given to this hole on account of the soft nature of the ground between the tee and the green; a name Stewart found to be justified after missing his tee shot!

The 8th and 9th holes gave Dodwell a chance to let out at his drive, as both holes offer difficulties if a player slices. Dodwell won the 8th and a fine putt gave him a half at the 9th, which he would have been unlucky to lose, as he played a magnificent second which was countered by a perfect third from Stewart.

Dodwell equaled the match at the 10th hole, and a fine struggle appeared certain, though at times nervousness spoiled the play of both.

The 11th and 12th holes were won by Dodwell—Stewart had an impossible lie at the 12th ("The Gem") after getting into trouble—but Dodwell, who had broken his favourite club at the 9th, was very erratic from the tee and lost the next three holes.

The 16th was well played, and a half in four was the result; but the play at the 17th was worthy of neither player, and Stewart could have had little satisfaction in winning the hole.

The 18th was halved in four, due to a very fine recovery by Dodwell, who was again in trouble off the tee.

The Afternoon Play.

Stewart led off after teeing in the very comfortable position of being two up and a well-played hole resulted in the 18th being halved in four, but the expectations of the spectators were again disappointed in that the play was only very ordinary until the 7th hole, which Stewart won with a nice three, neither man did himself justice.

At the turn of the second round, Stewart was still two up and was lucky to get a half through his opponent's weak putting at the 23rd, where Dodwell, after a fine drive, appeared to have the hole well in hand. Stewart won the 29th in five to Dodwell's six and again at the 31st hole Dodwell missed a short putt. The match at the end of 31 holes, with Stewart 5 up, was settled at the 32nd hole, which was halved in a well played four.

While Stewart deserves every credit for his win, a measure of sympathy must be felt for the loser, who was undoubtedly below form. Had Dodwell been in fettle, it would have been a fine contest, for Stewart undoubtedly can play a better game than last Sunday's, by many strokes, as he proved by his excellent performance in knocking out that fine golfer, Captain Campbell, who was last year's champion. The approximate score of both men in the first round was 72.

THE METHODS OF
THE FRENCH.New Tactics in the
Somme Advance.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Much has been written already about the new methods of the French army. I do not think, however, that the most remarkable feature of the present advance has been sufficiently noticed. I refer to the economy in men.

There is no mystery about it, as the figures are now more or less official. Since July 1 the French have not only been pushing on both banks of the Somme, on a front extending from the right of the British Army to the south of Chilly, but they have had to fight around Verdun, in order to repulse the last German attacks and to regain some ground. Their military effort has therefore never been greater since the days of the Marne. In spite of that, the monthly losses are now less considerable than during the early months of the battle of Verdun. Moreover, the average casualties of the French Army are at present less than half what they were last year.

Roughly speaking, the whole secret consists in establishing a narrow and almost mathematical connection between the work done by the artillery and the movements of the attacking troops. Such a difficult problem as this was not easy to solve. The French command made no difficulty about confessing that it took them a long time to find out exactly how to proceed. It was not only in the early days of the war that they had more or less to rely in the end on the dash of the infantry and war with men's brains. All of us who spent the first twenty months at the front know that, even as late as in September, 1915, although we had many more heavy guns and shells, the connection between infantry and artillery proved very imperfect and was responsible for many losses.

Preparation and Attack.

Two things must be considered separately. First of all, the preparation; secondly the attack itself.

The object of the preparation is to get rid of all the different obstacles which may delay the advance of the infantry. Now, these obstacles fall under three headings. There is first the barbed wire, then the defensive works (trenches and strongholds), finally the curtain fire (tir de barrage) of the enemy's artillery. Experience and minute calculations have shown how to deal with every one of these points. The destruction of barbed wire is almost exclusively the task of the 75's; our gunners know exactly how many shells are required per yard of wire entanglement—a fact which allows us to determine with accuracy what extension, given the number of 75's available, may be given to the front of attack.

The task is somewhat more complicated as regards the destruction of the defensive works. Experience has proved that the best way to deal with the front-line trenches, especially when they are not easy to observe, is to use exclusively against them an enormous number of trench mortars of all sizes. Howitzers are only used at present against the second and third lines and all the works behind the first-line trenches. As it is their task is already a sufficiently heavy one, as it is assumed that every inch of ground must be plastered with shells. As for the curtain-fire, it can only be dealt with by firing on the enemy batteries themselves: aerial observation is required and also long-range guns.

Aeroplane Photography.

The minuteness of the preparation is surely one of the most comforting features of the new war. It is generally known that, in order to make sure that all the enemy works have been properly destroyed, photographs are repeatedly taken by aeroplanes. But this is not considered enough. All these photographs are submitted not only to the divisional staff concerned, but to all the company commanders who are to

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Tons	103
															102
															112
															115
															107
															121
															129
															108
															108
															107
															115
															116
															105

lead the attack; they are required to state whether they think that the destruction is complete, and, whenever there appears to be a doubtful point, to send out a patrol to confirm by direct inspection of the ground the results shown by the photograph. Then, and not before, the infantry attack is launched. Here begins the second stage.

Everyone acquainted with trench warfare knows that the root difficulty was up to the present advance. It had been quite rightly assumed that the attacking troops must only advance under a protective curtain of shells. On the other hand, as all the wires are cut as soon as a battle begins, one did not see how to make sure that the moving curtain of shells would precede the attacking infantry without going too fast or—which was a more ominous danger—too slow. The difficulty seemed so insuperable that some of the best artillery officers suggested that the only way out was to time exactly beforehand the movements of the attacking troops with the lengthening of the range. Any advance under such a system would have had to proceed according to a sort of railway time-table.

Co-ordination.

Fortunately, another solution was found, since the Allies have achieved the mastery of the air. The connection between the advancing infantry and the artillery is now ensured by the so-called infantry aeroplanes. Each French division is provided with a number of these. Their task is to follow closely the advancing line, not in order to fire on the enemy, but simply to report to the gunners and let them know exactly what is going on. As soon as the infantry has reached a given point, the 75's are informed that they must lengthen their range beyond it so as not to hit our own men. Information is similarly given if the infantry happens to be held up by any unsuspected obstacle, or if a German counter-attack is seen coming up from the rear.

The way in which this new device has worked on the Somme is simply marvellous. It is mainly to this scientific system that the troops owe the fact that they have been able to advance under a curtain of shells which moved continuously ahead of them at a distance of 200 or 300 yards.

These few technical points explain why the French losses have been reduced by such a margin in spite of almost continuous offensive. Of course, things might and will be still more satisfactory. The main handicap the French are still contending with arises from the fact that they have not a sufficient supply of long-range guns to completely smash the most deadly German gun, the long-range 210. The Germans are therefore still able to delay in some way our advance by their curtain fire, and some time will elapse before this last difficulty will be met as successfully as the other ones.

But the only conclusion which ought to be drawn from this fact is that the efficiency of the French Army has not yet reached its climax. The co-operation between the workshops, which are daily increasing their output, and the high command, who devise the best way of using the new weapons placed at their disposal, has still to yield its best fruits. Philippe Millet, in the *Ober*.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

The Young Turk Committee.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes long extracts from the report submitted to the Congress of the Committee of Union and Progress, which is now meeting in Constantinople.

The reference to the military situation includes the following:—Thanks to the efforts and help of the German military mission we have succeeded in perfecting our military organization. By restricting the system of payment for exemption from military service, and as a result of the extension of compulsory service for all, our armies, which according to the common belief could not number more than from 700,000 to 800,000 men, have been brought up to the figure of more than 3,000,000. The organization and the reforms introduced in the schools for reserve officers and 100,000 commissioned officers have enabled us to complete, and more than complete, our cadres of officers. Thanks to the zeal of our young and active commander [his is evidently a characteristic compliment paid by Enver to himself], the military education of our soldiers and the increase of their moral efficiency have reached such a pitch that they have been found worthy to defend themselves successfully against the greatest European armies and to take their place by the side of the best organized armies in order to defeat our enemies.

The report deals at length with the Armenian question. Most of the space is devoted to an account, on the usual lines, of the dangerous and revolutionary character of Turkey's Armenian subjects, the disorderly behaviour of Armenian "bands," and the almost benevolent methods of repression adopted by the Turks. The report concludes with a mild admission of "excesses" and a vague promise of restitution. The passage runs:—

In order to save our armies from the danger of falling between two fires it was considered necessary to remove the Armenians from all theatres of war and from the neighbourhood of the railways. As excesses occurred during these deportations, several committees of inspection were sent out to make investigations, and regulations were issued for the security of the property of those who had been removed elsewhere. The committees appointed under these regulations are at present compiling a register of the deserted estates.

The War Nutrition Office issued at the end of last week the drastic regulations concerning the milk supply, which have been in preparation for some time. A certain amount of liberty is still preserved in small places and thinly-populated districts, but as regards most of the country, and especially the towns, the regulations practically forbid the consumption of unskimmed milk by any but the following persons—children under six years of age, nursing mothers, women in the last three months before their confinement, and sick persons who have obtained official certificates. The control is, of course, local, and any milk that remains after the needs of these four categories have been satisfied will go to swell the supply of "fats" available for the ordinary population. An official memorandum expresses the "expectation" that even during the winter there will be enough milk for the privileged women, children, and sick persons, but it is not suggested that there will be any considerable surplus. The most stringent veto is put upon the use of unskimmed milk and cream in the manufacture of foods or for any commercial purposes. All unskimmed milk will in future be sold only against milk tickets, and the whole scheme is to come into force during the month of November.

A member of the staff of the *Vossische Zeitung* has received from a cement works in Pomerania an offer of geese reared on the premises. The geese are from 10lb. in weight, and cost, "according to fat," up to 6s. a lb. The cement firm which is thus quoting geese at over 45 pence adds that, as the number is limited, only the highest offers can be considered. —Times.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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IN ALL COLOURS.

YAUMATI RASCALS.

Can Hongkong-born Chinese be banished?

"He is a rascal," said Inspector Gerrard, to Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning, in the case of a man charged with assaulting a very aged woman, said to be his mother.

His Worship answered:—"They are all rascals at Yaumati." Inspector Gerrard went on to say that the defendant had been warned times innumerable for going to his mother's house and demanding money. He went again the other day, and when she did not give it, he pushed her down. Some of her teeth were broken. In the Police Station yesterday he threatened to kill them all. Unfortunately the man could not be banished, because he was born in Hongkong.

Inspector Sullivan:—"He can be banished. I got a man banished who was born at Pokfulam and had property there."

His Worship, addressing Inspector Gerrard, said that perhaps Inspector Sullivan would tell him the dodge. Defendant was distinctly dangerous to the Colony and he would be sent to prison for three months.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending November 11, 1916:—

	Receipts Aggregate for week.	Receipts for 45 weeks
This Year: ...	\$13,225 \$650,211	
Last Year: ...	11,212 495,437	
Increase: ...	2,013 154,774	

TSANG FOOK.
Pianos & Organs Repaired, Tuned, & Regulated. Cases Repolished. Work a Finish Guaranteed. Lowest Charges. Consistent with Best Workmanship. Estimates Given on Request.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.A BUNE
in liquidation.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undermanager on or before THURSDAY the 30th November, 1916.
Dated the 14th November, 1916.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road, Central,
Liquidators.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
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TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. ARTHUR NILSSON (formerly Managing Director of A. B. The Swedish Trading Company in China Limited) by the undersigned Company, is cancelled as from the 16th of November, 1916.

Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.,
F. PERNAUT,
Technical General Manager,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1916.

G. R.

NOTICE.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

It is hereby notified that, as the endeavours hitherto made have not been successful in effecting the necessary reduction in the consumption of Water, the Supply of Water by means of House Services, to Houses Connected with the Rider mains will be discontinued from tomorrow (Tuesday) evening at 6 P.M.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main Districts.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1916.

JAEGER

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ALL SEASONS
ALL TIMES

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
L'DON & Bombay via S'pore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles.	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	noon 17th Nov.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MONGOLIA.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via S'pore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles.	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochran	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 14th Nov., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
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16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.
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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change):

Ship	Date	Destination
Empress of Japan	15 Nov.	Montevideo
Empress of Asia	30 Nov.	Empress of Asia
Empress of Russia	28 Dec.	Empress of Russia
Empress of Japan	10 Jan.	Empress of Japan

Callings at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
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For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1916.

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1916.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe, VICTORIA, B.C.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	THURS., 16th Nov., at noon.
and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 21,000	SATUR., 9th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thuredy Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terida T. 12,500	WED., 22nd Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA, Penang & Rangoon.	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	SATUR., 16th Dec., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshicawa T. 13,500	TUES., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Tang Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES., 12th Dec., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Takahashi T. 8,000	MONDAY, 20th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	FRI., 17th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Yorofu Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 14th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 11th Dec., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Inazu T. 21,000	THURS., 16th Nov., at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

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Kanagawa Maru (Capt. Nojiri T. 12,500) Nov., at noon.
Tsushima Maru (Capt. Murazumi T. 15,000) First half of December.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	24th Nov., at noon.
Siberia Maru	14,000 - 18 knots	13th Dec.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	17th Jan., 1917.

Persia Maru 9,000 - 14 knots 20th Nov.
1st class to London G\$348 (£71.10), return G\$469. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$350, return G\$437.50.
1 Via Manila, Onitang Shanghai. * Cargo only. 1 Proceeding to South America Ports.
For a voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Kiyo Maru	1,720 - 14 knots	9th Jan., 1917.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.
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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SAIGON	Chihli	16th Nov. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	19th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chihua	21st Nov. at 4 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN	Kueichow	21st Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chichu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sungkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Nov. 14, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	18th Nov.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, 106 Queen's Road.
Telephones No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	2nd Dec.	23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksang	Tues., 14th Nov. at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Fooksang	Tues., 14th Nov. at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Onsang	Thur., 16th Nov. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	Fri., 17th Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sat., 18th Nov. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 18th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 18th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 25th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kutsang, Namsang, Lalsang and Fooksang, leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yatsing and Kumsang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simpang, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Norwegian Shipping Profits.
London, Sept. 29.—A.S. Bja California, of Christiania, is paying 30 per cent. dividend. Dampskibsselskabet Roskva, Christiania, pays 20 per cent. dividend. Dampskibsselskabet Aro, Kagero, 20 per cent. dividend. A.S. Aalesunds Fangst and Fiske Co., Aalesund, divides 25 per cent. profit. A.S. Concordia, Tvedestrand, is distributing 100 per cent. dividend.

Death of an Old China Hand.
The death occurred at the General Hospital on November 1, of Mr. J. Moores, chief engineer of the China Merchants river s.s. Kiangfoe. He was one of the oldest engineers in the company and had been in the same ship over twenty years. He was taken ill about two months ago and had to be removed to the hospital—“Shipping and Engineering.”

Royal Belgian Lloyd.
American agents of the Royal Belgian Lloyd Steamship Company announce that a steamship fleet financed by the Belgian Government will be operated between New York and French and Italian ports with a direct service to Le Havre. It is said that Belgium will guarantee the principal and interest. The nominal capital will be 100,000,000 francs; £4,000,000 to be issued by the company.

Steamers of the Yangtze Gorges.
Ichang, Oct. 30.—The new steamer, Chu-chuan, for the Ichang-Chungking run, arrived a few days ago, and on her maiden trip got safely to Chungking. They were a bit afraid that she had not power enough to make the trip over the rapids, and before venturing on the entire trip first made a short run up the first gorge. The water is at present in good condition for a ship of her size doing the trip. The s.s. Lien Hua, which sails under Jardine, Matheson & Co's flag, has again been unfortunate. She has only done one trip since returning from Shanghai, where a large sum was spent on her engines, which had failed her on her first trip; and now she has been badly damaged by her propeller plates flying off. It is a pity that the only ship flying the British flag on the run should be so unfortunate. The trade on the upper Yangtze seems now to be improving, as the steamers are all getting good cargoes. Now that the northern soldiers are all moved down from the west the junk trade has also been resumed. The cotton crop has been very poor in this district, and the price is well above the normal.—“N. C. Daily News.”

Calcutta Port Trust.
Calcutta, 11th October.—The resolution on the administration report of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for 1915-16 says: “The income of the Trust during the year amounted to Rs. 1,59,35,456, or less than the budget estimated for the year by Rs. 5,25,681, but an improvement of Rs. 14,85,107 over that of the previous year. The income for the year includes a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs from receipts derived from war-surcharges which were levied on all commodities, except coal and pig-iron. Excluding these items the total receipts from ordinary sources amounted to Rs. 1,32,77,773 as against Rs. 1,44,50,349 in the previous year, which, however, includes the war surtax levied during the last two months of that year. The expenditure on revenue account amounted to Rs. 1,49,07,001 as against Rs. 1,56,30,272 estimated for the year, and Rs. 1,55,38,840 expenditure of previous year. There was a credit balance on the year's working of Rs. 10,24,454, but as the year opened with a debit balance (the Revenue account) of Rs. 10,88,490, the net deficit at the close of the year was Rs.60,035. During the year 975 vessels were berthed at the docks, of which 26 were Government transports, as against 1,160 vessels in the previous year, of which 108 were Government transports. The total number of vessels that entered and loaded general exports was 354, as against 282 in the previous year. There was, however, a marked decline in the number of vessels that entered empty and loaded coal. The total imports and exports in tons landed and shipped over the dock quays were 576,937 and 2,665,630 respectively, as against 700,133 and 3,755,464 of the previous year.

THE ALEXANDRA CAPE
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Cholera Hams.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

TELEGRAMS. BULGARIAN METHODS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

News has been received that the Bulgarians are burning and plundering the towns evacuated by them in East Macedonia, carrying off the inhabitants. This has caused indignation against the Government in Athens.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that a battleship of 31,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-three knots, and carrying twelve 14-inch guns, has been launched at Kobe.

RUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the issue abroad of Treasury Bonds totalling two thousand million roubles has been authorized.

THE UNREST IN GREECE.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, an official announcement by the Venizelists says that the Royalists have occupied the village of Oustana, north of Grevena, where a detachment of the Venizelists were stationed. It is not known yet whether there was any fighting. The Provisional Government has ordered that reinforcements are not to be sent, preferring to leave to the Athens Government the full responsibility of the non-execution of the agreement with the Entente.

TO CRUSH RUMANIA.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam quotes apparently trustworthy information to the effect that the Central Powers are concentrating great forces against Rumania, whom they will do their utmost to crush before the end of the year.

RUSSIANS SINK ENEMY TORPEDO-BOATS.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says—We sank the majority of enemy torpedo-boats which entered the Bay of Finland and bombarded the coast on Friday.

A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

November 13, 6.50 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians have been repulsed with great losses. The enemy is persistently attacking south of Dornavatra in the region of Hollo and Toldeah.

The enemy has pushed back the Rumanians in the Oltus Valley, but the Rumanians have occupied the heights north and south of Toidvedoling.

The enemy is fiercely attacking in the region of Kimpolung and the battle is proceeding in the Jial Valley and at Orsova. Our left slightly advanced in the Dobrudja.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Push on Five-Mile Front.

November 14, 1.30 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We are attacking astride the Ancre and have penetrated defences on a front of five miles.

We captured the strongly fortified village of St. Pierre Divion in an attack delivered before daylight in a thick mist. The enemy's losses were severe.

We have already counted 3,300 prisoners and more are coming in. Fighting continues. The German line which we captured was exceptionally strong.

A Quiet Day.

November 13, 12.10 p.m.

An official message from Paris says that the day was relatively calm on the whole front.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, at the Board Room, over which the President, Mr. D. W. Tratman, presided. Those also present were:—Mr P. W. Goldring, Mr Ng Hon-tse, Mr F. B. L. Bowley, Mr Chan Kai-ming, Lieut-Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Dr. Woodman, Medical Officer of Health; the Hon. Mr E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Mr Bowen Rowlands, Secretary of the Board.

Poultry Licences.

The question was again considered of the poultry licences in Li Sing and Ko Shing Streets, this matter having been allowed to stand over from the previous meeting.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming, who was not present on that occasion, said he agreed with the views of the Director of Public Works. There was not the least doubt that those poultry "lans" were causing obstruction and were a nuisance to their neighbours. Some suitable place as near as possible to the present premises should be set apart for those poultry dealers.

The Chairman moved the following resolution:—"That a sub-committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. Bowley, Mr. Ng Hon-tse, and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, to consider the accommodation required for the wholesale poultry

trade of the Colony, and the possibility of providing special accommodation."

Granted.

An application for permission to erect one water closet and one urinal at St. George's Building came before the Board. On this question, the Director of Public Works pointed out that this application by Messrs. Leigh and Orange stated that there was water in the wall there, but that did not say there was water in the cisterns for flushing purposes.

Mr. Goldring thought the application should be granted. The application was granted.

The Death Rate.

The returns for the week ending October 29 showed that the death rate per thousand per annum was 24.9; as compared with 22.6 for the corresponding week last year.

Eleven Infected Rats.

The Rat Return showed that, during the week ending October 28, 2,404 rats were caught and in the following week 2,319 were caught. Of these eleven were found to be infected with plague, ten in Victoria and one in Kowloon.

Mr. Bowley had asked where these rats were found; and the President replied, one each in health districts No. 2, 4, 7, and 10, three in each of districts 3 and 5.

Speaking on the returns, the Chairman stated they would have to organize a rat-poisoning campaign.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The S.S. "van SPILBERGEN"
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailing from Hongkong: November 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "VENEZUELA" December 9.
S.S. "ECUADOR" December 30.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including
ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large
Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

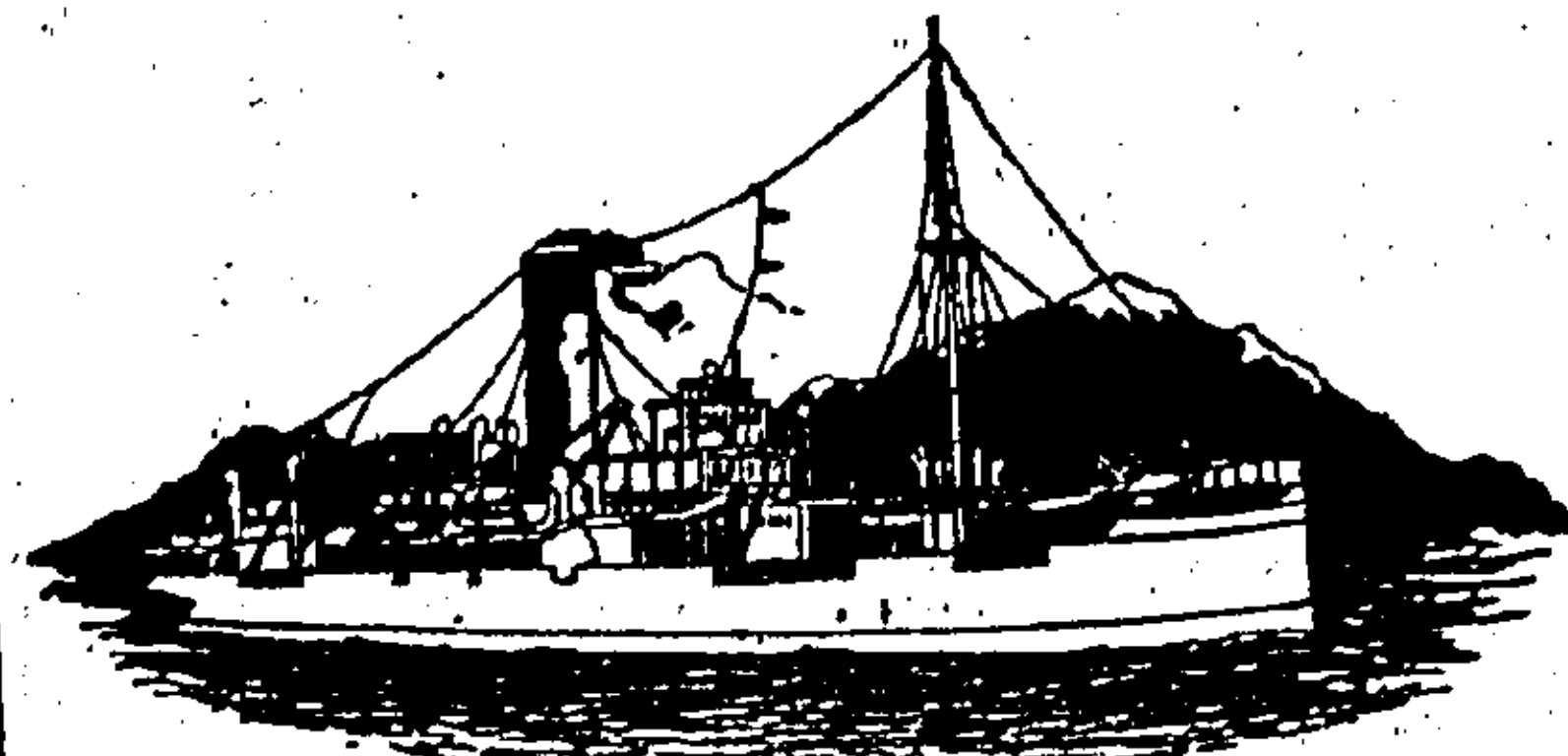
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Manager THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Nyanza	P. & O.	17, Nov.
London via Cape Town	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Genoa	Mershire	J. M. Co.	end Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13, Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningehow	B. & S.	22, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	15, Nov.
New York via Panama	Kanagawa	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	15, Nov.
Seattle and Japan	Taichybus	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Yama M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	29, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	G.P.O.S.	P. M. S. S.	9, Dec.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjimbang	J.C.J. L.	12, Dec.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Proteslaus	B. & S.	22, Dec.
South American Ports	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Jan.

AUSTRALIA

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	14, Nov
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	14, Nov
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	14, Nov
Haiphong via Hoihow	Loksang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov
Kobe and Moji	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov
Shanghai and Japan	Keemun	B. & S.	15, Nov
Saigon/Hongkong	Pakhoi	B. & S.	15, Nov
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	15, Nov
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	15, Nov
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	15, Nov
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	15, Nov
Saigon	Chihli	B. & S.	15, Nov
Shanghai and Japan	Ningehow	B. & S.	17, Nov
Haiphong via Hoihow	Takrang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17, Nov
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov
Kote	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	18, Nov
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	19, Nov
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19, Nov
Calcutta via Ports	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	21, Nov
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	21, Nov
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Nov
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24, Nov
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'ow	Van S.	J.C.J. L.	25, Nov
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25, Nov
Shanghai and Japan	Peleus	B. & S.	26, Nov
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	B. & S.	1, Dec
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	2, Dec
Shanghai and Japan	Tenzer	B. & S.	3, Dec
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec
Manila	Proteslaus	B. & S.	11, Dec
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	21, Dec

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong
Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
10 days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From MAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
ship's side.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on and after the 10th November,
1916, at 5 p.m., will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense and
delivery must be taken from the
Company's Godown. Storage
charges will be assessed on all
cargo remaining undelivered on
and after WEDNESDAY, No-
vember, 15th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

No insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY,
15th November, at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be recognised if
filed after the 30th November,
1916.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. aa. EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA arrived Yokohama on Nov. 10,
at 5 p.m., en route Vancouver.
The C. P. O. S. aa. MONTEAGLE
arrived Shanghai on Sunday, the 13th
Nov. at 6.30 p.m., left Shanghai on Mon-
day, the 13th Nov. at 9.00 a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer
KARMAALA with the Hongkong Mail of
the 24th September last, arrived in Lon-
don on Saturday, the 11th instant.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. aa. VENEZUELA left San
Francisco October 22, and is due to arrive
at Hongkong December 2, and will leave
this port for San Francisco via ports en
December 9, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The aa. SHIRALA sailed from Calcutta
on the 4th inst. and may be expected here
on or about the 5th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wahay, Br. aa. 4399, Rother, 4th Sept—
Vungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen.—B. L.
Canada M. Jap. aa. 3547, 26, Aug. 1st
Nov.—Shanghai, 25th Oct. Gen.—
C. S. K.

Onsang, Br. aa. 1584, Tongles, 4th Nov.—
Hongkong, 1st Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Empire, Br. aa. 2845, Smith, 5th Nov.—
Saigon, 1st Nov. Gen.—Order.

Nov. aa. 3000, Esdom, 4th Nov.—Amoy, 4th Nov. Gen.—Chinese.

Lotus, Br. aa. 78, Wah, 5th Nov.—
Manila, 1st Nov. Ballast—Chinese.

Hongkong, Br. aa. 2554, Mason, 7th Nov.—
Singapore, 2nd Nov. Gen.—Order.

China Amer. aa. 3156, Dobson, 8th Nov.—
San Francisco, Gen.—C. M. S. S. Co.

Fooksang, Br. aa. 1423, Hay, 8th Nov.—
Proboling, 27th Oct. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Loksang, Br. aa. 979, Ritchie, 8th Nov.—
Hoibow, 7th Nov. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taiwan M. Jap. aa. 1115, Hanbyathi, 8th Nov.—Bangkok, 1st Nov. Gen.—
Chinese.

Fooksang, Br. aa. 1987, Mitchell, 9th Nov.—Singapore, 3rd Nov. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Kyodo M. No. 13, Jap. aa. 2001, Fuku-
shima, 9th Nov.—Bangkok, 1st Nov. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Chesoo, Chl. aa. 650, Thomson, 10th Nov.—
Saigon, 23rd Oct. Rice—Chinese.

Karimoon, Dut. aa. 441, Plugge, 10th Nov.—Manila, 7th Nov. Gen.—
J. C. J. L.

Helthia M. Jap. aa. 2943, Fushid, 10th Nov.—
Manila, 4th Nov. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Pakhoi, Br. aa. 1174, Tucker, 10th Nov.—
Tientsin, 3rd Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Shenai M. Jap. aa. 1325, Takasa, 10th Nov.—Wakamatsu, 5th Nov. Coal—
Order.

Tean, Br. aa. 1451, Friesen, 10th Nov.—
Manila, 7th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.

Empress of Japan, Br. aa. 3039, Hop-
craft, 11th Nov.—Vancouver, 19th Oct. Gen.—C. P. O. S.

Hanni, Fr. aa. 729, Moran, 11th Nov.—
Haiphong, 5th Nov. Gen.—Marty.

Hinsang, Br. aa. 1285, Kennedy, 11th Nov.—Sandakan, 4th Nov. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Haidia, Nor. aa. 1065, Swan, 11th Nov.—
Swatow, 10th Nov. Gen.—China

Siam S. N. Co.

Dagla, Nor. aa. 896, Thorsen, 11th Nov.—
Bangkok, 2nd Nov. Rice—T. & Co.

Glenagla, Br. aa. 1359, McGhie, 12th Nov.—
Singapore, 6th Nov. Gen.—Chinese.

Haiphong, Br. aa. 1270, Evans, 12th Nov.—
Swatow, 11th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hopang, Br. aa. 1359, Robert, 12th Nov.—
Sagay, 9th Nov. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Kalpaing, Br. aa. 1460, Macfarlane, 12th Nov.—
Chingwan, 6th Nov. Coal—D. & Co.

Albiana, Br. aa. 2270, Betts, 13th Nov.—
Chingwan, 7th Nov. Coal—D. & Co.

Aki M. Jap. aa. 3676, Yoshikawa, 13th Nov.—
Yokohama, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Keemun, Br. aa. 5371, Collier, 13th Nov.—
Singapore, 7th Nov. Gen.—
Order.

Takrang, Br. aa. 977, Matthews, 13th Nov.—
Haiphong, 9th Nov. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Tyibodas, Dut. aa. 4500, 13th Nov.—
Sourabaya, Sugar—J. C. J. L.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Taichybus	10,224	Nov. 14	Manila
P. & O.	Nyanza	9,021	Nov. 16	Kobe
B. & S.	Ningohow		Nov. 18	Singapore
P. & O.	Nankin		Nov. 21	London
D. S. Co.	Shirala		Nov. 22	Calcutta
B. & S.	Peleus	7,441	Nov. 25	Liverpool
P. & O.	Malta		Nov. 30	Kobe
B. & S.	Eurybates	5,559	Nov. 30	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 2	Bombay
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Dec. 2	Australia
B. & S.	Tenzer	9,045	Dec. 2	Liverpool
P. M. S. S.	Venezuela		Dec. 2	San Francisco
B. & S.	Proteslaus	9,547	Dec. 7	Seattle
P. & O.	Somali		Dec. 17	London
B. & S.	Proteslaus	9,547	Dec. 17	Manila
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 14	Kobe
B. & S.	Tydeus	7,441	Dec. 20	Liverpool
B. & S.	Phemius	6,699	Dec. 27	Liverpool
P. & O.	Novara		Dec. 28	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,220	Dec. 30	Seattle

NOTICE.

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"KEEMUN."

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie

at Consignee's risk. The Cargo

will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after 13th

November.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given prior

to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

EXAMINED on any TUES-

DAY and FRIDAYS between

the hours of 10.45 A.M. AND

NOON.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	a. \$	745.00.
Douglases.	b. \$	123.50.
Indos (Def.)	a. \$	138.50.
China Sugars.	a. \$	138.00.
Langkats.	b. T	25.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	84.00.
K'loon Docks.	a. \$	132.50.
Humphreys.	b. \$	7.00.
Cements.	b. \$	10.85.
H.K. Electric.	a. \$	54.50.
Ropes.	a. \$	35.00.
H.K. Tramways.	b. \$	7.10.

GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Falsified Figures.

Says an Exchange:—

The closing of the German fifth war loan and the results announced in the German and Swiss Press, and also in private advices from Switzerland, have been the subject of comment in financial circles in Paris, notwithstanding the absorbing pressure of the French loan now being actively and patriotically supported throughout the country, with, as has been mentioned, the honours of a daily communiqué. A busy financier remarked, on hearing that the subscription had reached the sum of ten and a half milliards of marks in round numbers, according to the official declaration of Graf von Roeder, Imperial Finance Minister:

"Why do they not claim to have got twenty or thirty milliards of marks while they are about it. The result would be just the same to them and to the outside world, enemy or neutral. They can write down any figure they like. No one believes a word they say, not even in Germany. Why does not the German Government frankly declare the State bankrupt? It would save time and labour and the issue of bogus loans."

Germany may shortly expect this consequence to the fact, that the Government will requisition everything and give assignments in payment. These will be treated as waste paper if offered abroad, a fate which also awaits German bank-notes before long.

It is thought that Swiss estimates concerning the loan are near the mark, though perhaps a little too optimistic in fixing the subscription at less than £150,000,000 in new money. This sum, or probably less, has been wrung by force from the banks, savings caisses, and business firms throughout the country. The banks are named offhand as subscribing certain sums arbitrarily fixed according to the whim of the authorities without previously consulting the bank's shareholders or depositors, or even asking their consent. Moreover, the so-called new money subscribed is in German depreciated paper money, or in bills which are not negotiable in foreign markets except at a ruinous loss to sell. The angry agrarians, the "Bauern," or peasantry, and the small middle class have stood aloof from the loan, according to Swiss reports.

Herr Helfferich, no doubt, made some startling and confidential statements to the Secret Commission of the Reichstag, in his usual blunt way, and caused a storm to burst among the members. What he actually said is only a surmise. German figures giving total subscriptions to the five successive war loans at upwards of £2,500,000,000 are obviously false. But telling lies is one of the fundamental principles of German statecraft. After all, the two last German loans are almost worthless instruments of credit, and are only fit for the waste-paper basket. The public German debt has certainly increased to £3,120,000,000.

Boxing.

We are requested to state that "Sapper" Miles, who is to meet "Iron" Box in a boxing contest next month, does not now belong to the Royal Engineers.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Resumption of an Important Action.

The claim for \$100,000 brought against the Standard Oil Company by the Shui On Steamship Company of Hongkong was again before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning.

It will be remembered that in the spring of this year the Court was occupied for some considerable time in hearing this action, which arises out of a collision between the plaintiff's West River steamer, the Shui On, and the defendant's oil lighter Ruth, which took place near Wongmoon on January 16, 1915. The facts were that the lighter Ruth sank, and that on the night in question the Shui On was making her usual trip when she ran into the stranded lighter, with the result that she was sunk also. The plaintiffs allege that the collision was due to the Ruth not being properly lighted at the time, and also that she was in the fairway of the river. The defendants deny that the lighter was not lighted or in the fairway, and allege that the plaintiffs were not keeping a proper look-out.

At the previous hearing, the question of lights was particularly dealt with, and a judgment on this point was subsequently delivered, in which the Court decided that the partly-submerged lighter was not showing the requisite lights, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs on that point. The question of fairway was referred to by his Lordship in the judgment, but he was of opinion that, as it was a mixed question of law and fact, opportunity for further arguments should be given. The hearing to-day was to hear those further arguments.

Accompanying his Lordship on the Bench was Commander O.W. Beckwith, R.N., sitting as Naval Assessor.

The Counsel engaged in the case were Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. O. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Ross, of Mr. J. H. Gardiner's office) for plaintiffs; and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. G. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

Some preliminary discussion took place on the question as to which side should proceed, and eventually his Lordship decided that the plaintiffs should go on to enumerate their case on the point, that the defendants should reply, and then the plaintiffs could answer any new points raised by the defence.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to address the Court and referred to the judgment given on the question of lights, which stated that, in the opinion of the Assessor, the Shui On was justified in taking the course which brought her into collision with the Ruth. Certain calculations were then set out, with the result that it was found that at the time of the collision the position of the wreck was such that there was 12 feet 8 inches of water at the spot. Had the Ruth not been there, the Shui On, although set down by wind and tide from her usual course, would have had sufficient water to clear. Under the point now being considered, continued Mr. Sharp, there were two heads to be considered, the first of which was "Was the Ruth lying in or near the fairway and therefore under obligation, according to Article 11, to exhibit particular lights?"

Mr. Potter objected to the word "near" being used, saying the plaintiff's case had been, up to the present, that the Ruth was actually in the fairway, and that there was no question of her being near.

Mr. Sharp replied that they alleged the Ruth was in the fairway, but under Article 11, which they alleged was violated, the words were "in or near." Any breach of Article 11 was sufficient, and therefore the words "in or near" could be used.

Mr. Sharp said the second point was that if the Ruth was not in the fairway she was not under any obligation to exhibit any lights at all. Their case against the Ruth was that she was in the fairway and did not comply with that; she did not have the specific lights required, but

THE CINEMATOGRAPHS.

Victoria.

During the week-end the Victoria Theatre has been entertaining large houses with a most interesting programme, including the 7th and 8th episodes of "The Red Circle," some fresh war pictures ("French Troops in Alsace") and a most excellent new William picture. Victoria patrons are reminded that a three-part war film: "The Defence of Verdun" will shortly be shown at this theatre. To-night there is a complete change of programme, the special attraction being a very beautiful Italian film in six parts: "A Wife in Death."

Bijou.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th episodes of the "The Million Dollar Mystery" have been screened at the Bijou Theatre during the week-end. To-morrow Miss Gloria Telford and Miss Duprez will give performances at this theatre. M. Duprez comes from the Scala Theatre, Paris, (where he made a big hit with his patriotic song—"Gloria vau range") and Miss Gloria Telford from the London Hippodrome. Miss Telford performed in Hongkong for a couple of nights last year and charmed all her hearers with her fine ballad-singing.

Hongkong.

"The Million Dollar Mystery" is still the attraction at the Hongkong Theatre, and, with it, "The Trey of Hearts." Further episodes of these dramas will be shown to-morrow night.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

The Joslin Mara brought to port a cargo of coal from Swatow to the order of the O.S.K.

The S.S. Chingchow has arrived from Port Paracel with a cargo of lime-stone for the Green Island Cement Company.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the P. and O. steamer Nore on the 3rd inst. included 27 bales of waste silk to Manchester; 402 bales of pierced cocoons, 678 packages of tea, 132 bales of raw silk, 250 bales of waste silk, 250 cases of antimony regulus and 2,000 bags of refined sugar to London; 923 bales of raw silk to Lyons; 2,835 packages of tea, 692 bales of raw silk, 300 bales of waste silk, 268 of pierced cocoons, 466 packages of hides, 86 cases of hair stamps, 200 cases of star aniseed and 625 cases of cassia to Marseilles; as well as 110 cases of cassia to Port Said.

C. E. M. S.

A social evening in connection with the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society was held in the Seamen's Institute (by kind permission of the Chaplain) last evening. There was an attendance of 40 members and friends, including H.E. Mr. Olad Severn, the Bishop of Victoria, the Cathedral clergy, La. Col. Watson, Messrs. W. L. Pattenden, F. B. L. Bowley, H. Sykes and others. Dr. Earle, the newly-elected Chairman of the Branch, occupied the chair and a programme of varied items was provided by H.E. Mr. Olad Severn, Messrs. Martin, Updell, Abney, Handyside, Greenfield, Dell and Eearn, Mr. S. Paul played a "cello solo," whilst the humorous element was in the capable hands of Messrs. Mackie and Rolphs. Mr. Britton providing the piano accompaniment. During the evening Mr. F. A. Britton spoke on "The aims of the C.E.M.S." and Dr. Earle on "The possibilities of the C.E.M.S." Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening closed with the National Anthem.

that she had no lights at all. If they had had flares or rockets or had given any warning at all, the collision would not have taken place, but not a single light was shown. In fact, the people on the Ruth neglected to comply with Articles 1, 4, 11, and 29. Mr. Sharp went on to review the Articles alleged to have been broken, emphasising the particular points applicable. The evidence taken at the first hearing was also gone through, all that bearing on the position of the submerged lighter being reviewed. The case will continue for several days.

POWER OF THE
KUOMINTANG.

The Case of Sun Hsing-yi.

Peking, Nov. 1.—The case of Mr. Sun Hsing-yi is not very edifying. That gentleman is one of the Kuomintang nominees of the Cabinet, and his aim since he has been in office has been to assert himself and to show the old gang that he was just as important as any other of his colleagues. His first step at the Ministry of the Interior was to dismiss a large number of officials great and small, and to replace them with his own hangers-on. Those he put out may not have been extraordinarily well-qualified for their posts, but they knew something of their work, which most of the new comers do not. In effect Sun Hsing-yi had considerably disorganized the Board in order to put comfortable salaries in the pockets of his own political supporters.

The higher officials dismissed were extremely indignant and brought actions against the Minister in the Administrative Court, on the ground that they could not be removed except by order of the President, and that it was not within the right of the Minister to dismiss them on his own account. The Minister refused to appear before the Court, but vouchsafed voluminous written justification of his action. He also took up the ground that it was not within the competency of the Court to judge these cases, and that anyhow the Administrative Court had no constitutional existence.

The Court proceeded to try the cases, and in due course gave verdicts for the plaintiffs, ordering their reinstatement. The Minister refused, and still refuses to obey the orders of the Court. Meanwhile Sun has displaced the Premier, who has got the rest of the Cabinet to agree to demand the expulsion of Sun. The Premier takes the high stand that Sun has been guilty, first, of improper conduct in the Ministry and, second, of defying the orders of the Administrative Court. The fact is, however, that the Premier is opposed to Sun because the latter will not bend to his will in many matters.

The case of the Minister of Communications is exactly parallel. It will be remembered that Han Shih-ying, two months ago, caused a rumour in his Ministry by dismissing many officials, and replacing them with his own incompetent friends and relations, just as Sun has done. But Han Shih-ying has thrown in his lot with the Premier, and his scandalous acts of dismissal have been confirmed by Presidential Mandate. In the one case the Cabinet secured the issue of the necessary mandate, and justified the Minister concerned; in the other no mandate is forthcoming, the Minister is accused of guilty conduct, and the endeavour is being made to bound him out of the Cabinet.

Now for the President's share in this unedifying affair. The President cannot issue mandates confirming the actions of any one Minister without the approval of the Cabinet—that is the *modus vivendi* agreed upon provisionally for the regulation of the relations between the President and the Cabinet. On the other hand, when the Cabinet urge the President to dismiss the recalcitrant Minister the President hesitates for two reasons. The Minister has been confirmed by Parliament, and according to the Constitution cannot be dismissed until impeached by Parliament. Then Sun Hsing-yi represents an important section of the Kuomintang, and the President does not wish to quarrel with an important party. He is not believed to have any particular sympathy with Sun. In ordinary circumstances a Minister not acceptable to his colleagues would resign. In this instance the Minister has his party behind him and refuses to go. The story goes that the Cabinet warns the President that they will resign en bloc if Sun is not dismissed by mandate. It is very doubtful if this is correct. In the ordinary way, if the Premier were determined to get rid of Sun, and was sure of his own position, he would secure an impeachment by Parliament. But the Premier's difficulty is that he is not sure of his standing with

"PLEASE RETURN
PATIENT."

Humour in a Medical Certificate.

At the Police Court to-day, Mr. Haywood applied for a remand in a case in which a Chinese was charged, before Mr. F. A. Hasland, with recklessly riding a bicycle at Yau-mai. Mr. Haywood said the woman who was knocked down was now in hospital suffering from a fractured arm; he believed it was broken in two or three places.

Inspector Gerrard said a day could be fixed for hearing next week. The woman could come up to the Court in a chair.

His Worship retorted that he did not like people coming to the Court in chairs. If the woman was not out of hospital already she had better stay in until she was better.

Inspector Gerrard produced a medical certificate saying that the woman was suffering from a fractured arm, and adding:—"Please return patient to hospital as she is wearing our splints." The case was adjourned.

SINGAPORE HEALTH.

Some Facts from the Annual Report.

The medical report for the Colony for last year gives the estimated population as 776,444. The number of births was seven hundred in excess of the previous year, a rise of about three per cent., whilst the deaths were over three thousand less, or a drop of about twelve per cent. The main birth increases were in Penang and Malacca and the death decrease in Singapore, where the total was 2,000 less. Whilst the Colony's birth ratio was very slightly higher, the death ratio was materially lower.

The slow but steady reduction in the infantile mortality rate proceeds and as usual the worst rate is amongst Malays, due to improper feeding; active propaganda and personal advice in Malacca have had some effect in mitigating this cause of mortality and training of native midwives for the Colony is going on well. There were very few cholera deaths, a small number of sporadic plague deaths and a fair number of small-pox deaths. Beri-beri continues to decline steadily and it would be interesting to see some general reasons or assumptions advanced for the marked disappearance of this disease.

Considerable success has attended the use of chaulmoogra oil hypodermically in leprosy cases and the improvement manifested justifies continued treatment though the pain produced by the injection tends to make patients shy of continued treatment. There was a regrettable and unexplainable increase in the number of venereal disease cases. The "dysentery" deaths showed a marked decrease, as did malaria compared with last year but the latter not compared with the year before. There was, however, a heavy drop in the number of cases admitted to hospital.

Over twenty thousand dollars was spent on malaria preventive works in Singapore. From hospital figures through the Colony it would appear that whilst steady decreases are noted in malarial fever, beri-beri, diphtheria and dysentery, phthisis, venereal disease and erysipelas are either unaltered or have increased. Very useful work has been done by the Government analyst in the production of drugs locally from other stock when the usual purchases could not be made, and the junior grade of the department has shown itself in the main quite able to carry out the duties entrusted to it.

Parliament, and at the present moment does not care to challenge an important section of the Kuomintang. The Cabinet is not likely to provoke a crisis that may end its own existence until the Premier is sure that he will come out on top. It is the common belief that a reconstruction is imminent, but it is not apparent, so far, exactly why the Premier should resign. (H. G. Duff, Hongkong.)

RANGE OF THE RAIDERS.

Problem of Supplies.

The Naval Correspondent of the Times writes (Oct 10):—

The long-foretold has at last happened. The Germans have fulfilled their threat to institute a submarine campaign on the other side of the Atlantic, and to begin their renewal of underwater ruthlessness early in October. Since Sunday morning the U 53 has been engaged in the destruction of Allied and neutral vessels in the neighbourhood of the Nantuxet Lightship, which is directly in the line of traffic from New York, and, according to one account, she is assisted by two other boats, one of which is numbered U. 61.

As was pointed out at the time of the visit of the "commercial submarine" Deutschland to Baltimore in July, there is nothing out of the way in one or more submarines making the passage across the Atlantic. Provided they can succeed in evading the patrols and escaping the other methods of accounting for them, which have proved so effective on this side, the ocean voyage should be comparatively easy. Our own boats have made even longer trips under their own motive power, notably a flotilla from Canada. Some months ago, it was pointed out in these columns that, but for one reason, there was nothing to prevent hostile submarines appearing off the American shores and operating in those waters. The difficulty to be surmounted was the replenishment of stores of food, fuel, and ammunition. It has yet to be shown that the Germans have solved this problem. If not, their raid should be of short duration.

Commander Rose, of the U 53, is reported to have said that he had food supplies for three months on board his vessel. Food can be carried in a very small compass, as shown by the records of Polar exploration. Fuel is another matter. Commander Rose stated that he had been 17 days in making the passage. I will, of course, take him at least as long to get home, the round voyage occupying, therefore, five weeks. The Deutschland took about the same time. The U 53 is said to be a much larger boat than the German submarines which have been operating in waters at home, but it must not be forgotten that the dimensions of the Deutschland were considerably magnified in some of the earliest reports, and it would be well to wait a little time before accepting all the stories now current in regard to the size of the U 53. Allowing her to have the same capacity as that of known vessels, she may well carry a supply of fuel sufficient under favourable conditions to enable her to remain off the American coast for about a month. It is more than probable, however, that as she and her consort cannot fail to be under the necessity of changing frequently the venue of their operations, owing to the presence of Allied warships, their enduring mobility will be correspondingly reduced. Facing this problem, as they must have done—especially in the light of their past experience—the Germans may very likely have organized a supply system, and judging by the effective manner in which the earlier commerce raiders were provided with coal, may have arranged either for a supply ship, or near-by base, to make good their needs, if it is hoped to maintain the campaign begun this week-end.

It was made known in a document issued officially on Wednesday last that the Allied Governments had protested against the extension of this rule to under-water craft, and had even proposed that the belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there. The grounds upon which this modification of the laws of nations in regard to submarines was suggested are twofold—first, that these vessels can navigate and remain at sea submerged, and can thus escape all control and observation; and, secondly, that it is impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the opportunity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels. The memorandum issued by the Allies went on further to point out that any place which

SAMPAN WOMAN'S
DEATH.

Sequel to A Collision.

An enquiry was held at the Magistrate's this afternoon, by Mr. F. A. Hasland, into the circumstances attending the death of a sampan woman, named Ho Sam, who was drowned in the Harbour on October 27.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. E. J. Smith, W. J. Souza, and J. O. D'Almeida.

The facts of the case are that the s.s. Shun Lee, plying between here and Macao, was proceeding to her wharf when she collided with a sampan containing two women. The women were thrown out and picked up by some launchers. The captain of the Shun Lee, seeing this, proceeded to his wharf, thinking all was right. One of the women never regained consciousness and died shortly after being taken ashore, the body being conveyed to the public mortuary.

The master of the Shun Lee, Capt. A. A. Birnie, said he saw the boat some way ahead coming from the direction of the shore, trying to cross his bows. He blew his whistle several times and went close to the junk anchorage hoping to clear the sampan. The women continued on their course and took no notice of his warnings and his ship struck their "yulo," with the result that the women were thrown into the water. He saw them picked up, and, thinking they had only had an immersion, proceeded to his wharf.

Dr. Macfarlane deposed to making a post-mortem examination, saying death was due to drowning.

R. J. Spink, the first officer on the Shun Lee at the time, gave corroborative evidence.

The other woman in the boat said that at the time of the collision her boat was anchored to a junk, but his Worship did not accept this story.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," and exonerated the Captain and officers from all blame.

provided a submarine warship far from its base with opportunity for rest and replenishment of its supplies thereby furnished such an addition to its powers that the place became, in fact, from the advantages which it gave, a base of naval operations. It does not appear that the U 53 was permitted to take in supplies at Newport, but it was stated that when the U 53 visited Cartagena in June last she went alongside the German steamer Roman and obtained certain articles from that vessel. Clearly, the questions which were raised by the Allied Note are distinctly challenged by what has now occurred.

For the moment the Germans have succeeded in paralysing the overseas traffic in the neighbourhood of New York. It may be, of course, that this is their main or sole purpose, and that after a brief raid the boats will endeavour to return home. The motive in that case will be clearly another advertisement of frightfulness. On the other hand, it may be that they will attempt to continue their operations although to do this in waters so near to the American coast as virtually to constitute a blockade can hardly be ignored by the United States Government. Already it is reported that in one of the vessels sunk there were many American passengers. It must not be forgotten that the present incidents follow closely upon others of a similar kind, in flagrant violation of the German promise to the United States. One, in particular, is at present the subject of negotiation—the destruction without warning of the British steamer "Kelvin," as board of which there were several Americans, whose affidavits were taken on their return to New York.

From the circumstance that in only one instance is it reported that a ship was torpedoed, the other victims being destroyed by bombs or gunfire, it may be assumed that the raiders are desirous of conserving their principal means of offence. The fact is that the replenishment of ammunition will probably constitute the most serious bar to their continued depredations.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Godward Look.

Notes of a sermon preached by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning—
Text, Isaiah 17: "In that day shall a man look to his maker and his eyes shall have respect unto the Holy One of Israel. And he shall not look to the altars, the work of his hands, neither shall he have respect to that which his fingers have made."

In this passage the goodness of God is set forth as manifested in severity. It is part of the "burden of Damascus," and speaks of desolation on the whole of Syria, as also of idolatrous Israel.
The figures of a failing harvest are employed to impress the picture; the city once great and flourishing will become like the gleanings of a field, or a forsaken bough with but a few berries hanging upon it, "because thou hast forgotten the God of thy salvation, and hast not been mindful of the Rock of thy strength." The harvest shall be a heap in the day of grief and desperate sorrow.

Yet the picture is not wholly black: Out of the gloom shines this point of radiant light, the assurance that in that dark day a man shall learn to "look unto his Maker." Our idols may serve so long as things go well, but we are forced to look higher when they begin to go ill, as they very quickly do when on the wrong foundation.

This figure of a blighted harvest scarcely appeals to a town congregation as keenly as to country folk. We are aware, of course, in a general way that we depend ultimately and absolutely upon the yearly increase of the earth and the labour of the cultivator. But it might be no bad thing if some of the fancy subjects taught in schools were dropped and our young people set for a year or two to the task of wrestling their bare living out of the soil, as the first man had to do and the last will yet have to. We take too little thought and have too little sympathy for the man whose earthly all is in the fields, exposed to the chances of wind and weather.

The urban half of the world does not know how the rural half lives, much to our social detriment.

Great are the anxieties of the tiller of the soil when blight or bad weather threaten his expectations. In a recent unfavourable season the case was reported of a farmer in England who had sown an unusually large acreage of hay and watched it despairingly day after day till finally the failure drove him quite out of his mind. We must not judge individual cases, but surely such experiences in general should serve to bring men to their right minds, which men are "out of" often enough when absorbed in engrossing prosperity. There are too many tales of shattered nerves, brooding depression, mental breakdown, and even suicide when plans cease to prosper. Once the stimulus of good luck and success is withdrawn men seem unable to sustain further the pressure and drive of business in making haste to be rich. The black day comes, and with it comes collapse, physical, mental, not seldom even moral.

Better in years of plenty to cultivate the faith which in the year of want can say, "Though the fig tree shall not blossom, neither fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." In that day let a man turn his glance upwards, away from the scene of desolation and loss. Let him look no more to the idol altars where Mammon sits leering at his worshippers and awaiting the time when they will be his prey.
The Scripture passage here gives some suggestions as to the spirit and manners in which a man is to look to his Maker "in that day."

1. Let him look in penitence. He has found how vain his idols are, and has seen in their altar, a light, not of heaven, but of earth, or lower. Therefore he looks to his Maker as the publican, who did not so much as lift up his eyes to heaven, but whose broken prayer rose higher

than some man's rapt gazing. "God be merciful to me, a sinner." This spirit of penitence is an unfailing accompaniment of every real returning to God, which is too often the last resort of men instead of being their first in all dark experiences. Some of these are sent for no other purpose than to bring us to this very frame of mind. God withdraws Himself that we may be led to seek Him:—"I will go and return unto My place." He says, "till they acknowledge their offence, and seek My face, in their affliction they will seek me early."

2. Let a man look with thankfulness. Decolate he may be, but not wholly. Only a gleanings may be left of the expected harvest, but it is enough to show that God still keeps His guardian hand around His creature, that He is still unchanged in saving love and concern. So, instead of raving against fate or standing dumb or sullen before the inevitable, a song breaks forth in the night:—"O Lord I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away."

3. Let a man look with trustfulness. The foundations of his life have been shaken, or he has had to shift his ground, but on the new ground he stands secure. He has leaned on his idols, which were vanity, he had looked to man, whose breath is in his nostrils; relied on self, which is less than a broken reed. Now at length he stands on the Rocks of Ages, and has a conscious dwelling place in the everlasting God. Our Saviour teaches those who follow Him to be worthy of the name of children of God by repeating the most utter trust in Him. "Have faith in God," He says; "Only believe; all things are possible to him that believeth."

4. Let a man look with obedience. "As the eyes of servants look unto the hands of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress, so our eyes look unto the Lord our God, until He have mercy upon us." Looking to God expresses itself in the enquiry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Is there anything I am to relinquish? Let me do it cheerfully. Is there blessing to receive? With what spirit shall I accept it? Is trouble to be borne? How shall I best endure it? If work is to be done, increase in me the willing hand, give me the active, skilful hand. Waiting upon God is waiting for order; looking to Him is watching for His will.

Lastly, let a man look with expectation. He who looks to his Maker in Jesus Christ need have no misgivings about the days which are to be. There is awaiting him grace sufficient for every need, light which will break out in obscurity, provisions which will be made in straits, joy that will be mingled with any grief. It is not promise that all will be as we would have it, that every period will be loaded with abundance, every wind blow home arguements. But we know that all things will work together for good to all who look to Him in love, until, having by His grace ceased sowing the flesh for the harvest of corruption, and having sown to the spirit, we reap the fruitage in life everlasting.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Benjamin Cooks, from Shanghai.
Chungwan, from Semarang.
Ewo, from Hanoi.
Cinpuantak 146 Postbox, from Medan.
Kwonglatwun 93 Dorness St., from Victoria B.C.
Lipekyoke 4 Wood Road, from Rangoon.
Sims, China Hotel, from Saigon.
Yetwoo, from Haiphong.
J.M. BECK.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 9, 1916.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Kumkinglun, 20 Winton Street, from Shanghai.
Tong Heng, from Shimonoseki.
Aokibunjiro c/o Matsunoya, from Nagoya.
Chowwayman, Room 25 Hotel Kwongtallo, from Swatow.
Sinobinchlong, from Amoy.
A.B. BORENSEN.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 10, 1916.

BLOW AT THE FOOD "COMBINES."

Scope and Object of the New Regulations.

The official announcement, says an exchange, that the Board of Trade has been given powers to set free for the use of the public stocks of goods which are being withheld from sale is the first indication of strong executive action by the Government to cheapen food throughout the country. Organised labour, which has been so strongly fighting the food pirates, will certainly welcome the new step. It will be necessary, however, that the Government action shall be energetically followed up, and developments will be keenly awaited.

During the war there has been practically as much food brought into the country as in peace time, and there has never been any shortage of the food supply, but in spite of this fact the retail price of food has increased enormously, in some cases to as much as double what it used to be. This has been due to a combination of causes, but the dominant cause has been that the increased demand has given the opportunity for exorbitant profits to those who convey food from afar to the market centres here, and to those who act as middle-men securing the control of stocks and releasing them or holding them back as best suits the making of big profits. It is against this latter group that the stroke of the Government is directed.

According to the official announcement, the Board of Trade is now empowered to find out whether a firm is holding goods in excess of the normal requirements of the business, and may require the owner to dispose of the goods in such a manner and within such a time as may be specified. If this power is courageously handled it means good-bye to at least some of the food combines of this country, and probably a damaging blow at some of the foreign combines which are affecting the price of food here.

It looks as if the prices of wheat and flour may be first affected. We import enormous quantities of both and the existence of the huge rings in America which manipulate supplies and prices is common knowledge. To imagine that there are not corresponding arrangements in this country would be to strain credulity to the breaking point. In London—and no doubt in other centres also—numbers of butchers' shops have been closed because meat cannot be obtained from the wholesalers at a price which would enable it to be supplied to people who are not well off. Bland denials of a meeting will be put to the test when Board of Trade officials enter the cold storage warehouses, and see what stocks are on hand at the same time examine the books and see how the business has been carried on.

What of wheat? Combinations in wheat are "wrapped in mystery" for ordinary people, but at any rate we shall not be far out in assuming that there is a sympathetic understanding between combines abroad and dominant sections of the trade in this country. Again bland denials will be put to the test when British warehouses are entered and book-keeping records gone into by impartial officials. If the work is done thoroughly—and there is every reason to believe it will be—we shall get at facts which will be supremely valuable, not only for the present but for the future. So far as immediate practical ends are concerned, it is obvious that a Government order to the effect that great stocks of wheat or flour stored in warehouses in Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, or elsewhere shall be quickly offered for sale will bring down the price of bread with a run. That same remark applies, of course, to meat. Action with regard to meat and wheat will naturally produce a sympathetic reduction of prices in other foods. But the Government procedure, it may be assumed, will not be confined to these two commodities only. Direct operations may be con-

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Kapok in the Philippines.

The greatest opportunity that has ever been afforded for the development of the kapok, (tree-cotton), industry in the Philippine islands is now presented to the Filipino people by the United States, which, through the operation of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, has just installed a kapok-cleaning machine of improved type at Cavite, and announces that, if the Philippine fibre is as good as that now imported from Java, and prices are equal, it will use the Insular product exclusively in the future, provided of course that a sufficient and dependable supply can be assured. Kapok is used extensively by all navies of the world and enters largely into the making of life-belts, cushions, and life buoys for the small boats, where it is desired to obtain an article that will float for a considerable period after immersion. The United States navy, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, is in a position to take at least 150 tons of the fibre annually, and it would now appear that the future of the kapok industry in the island is a matter which depends solely upon the producers of the fibre themselves. Bureau of Agriculture officials state that the Philippine kapok can easily be made to compete successfully with that now imported from Java, provided that an ample supply is assured under such conditions as will justify the navy in the adoption of a policy which calls for the use of the insular fibre exclusively. The cleaning machine now installed at Cavite was constructed by the fibre division of the Bureau of Agriculture, and samples of the fibre cleaned by it indicate that its successful operation is already assured.

Wool and Woollen Goods.
September 22 saw the end of the London wool auction. Aside from France and Russia, prices were well maintained, everything considered, and only about 10 per cent. of the offerings were held over. In America, says the New York Times of September 24, the last week has seen more activity in the buying of Territory wools which remain high in price. Attention is also being directed toward South American wool, quite a lot of which has been contracted for. In the current Australian auction Italy and Japan have been active bidders. The announcement just made of a lifting of the British embargo on exports of carbonised wools and waste is not of much value in itself. So far as concerns woollen goods, there are few new orders being placed at this time. The mills are well occupied on contracts and are receiving some revisions and re-orders. Some little guessing is going on with regard to the next heavy-weight season, it being predicted that weights of fabrics will run lower because of the high cost of wool, and that even greater resort will be had to cotton-warp goods. More or less trouble is caused by the dye conditions, although the mills are inclined to believe that undue emphasis is being placed on fastness and that cloths are being put to more severe tests than circumstances call for. Dress goods lines continue active. The trade in garments for women's wear has been especially good, rather more so than that for men, although the latter is picking up from day to day. It is noteworthy that the greatest demand in the women's branch has been for coats, and that suits have, for the time being, had lesser sale.

Old Men in the Harvest Field.
Recently in a harvest field at St. Germans, in Cornwall, there were among the workers four men whose ages amounted to 314 years.

deducted in other quarters. What of tea? We were given details in the papers a little while ago of the tremendous fortune made by a London firm who had secured stocks of tea in advance. The books of that firm, and its resources in the supply of tea, will provide a fruitful field of inquiry. That is but an instance.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	sa. \$745
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$403
North Chinas	n. 1.156
Unions	n. \$365
Yangtzes	n. ex 75 \$265
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$161
H. K. Fires	n. \$387
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. \$134
Steamboats	sa. \$1374
Indos (Def.)	n. \$46
Shells	n. 106/-
Ferries	n. \$38
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. \$1374
Malabons	n. \$384
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 33/6
Langkats	n. 1.23
Raub	n. \$2.75
Tronchs	n. 33/-
Urals	n. 34/9
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	n. \$84
Kowloon Docks	n. \$134
Shai Docks	n. 1.90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$101
H. K. Hotels	n. \$115
Land Invest.	n. \$101
H. K. Est.	n. \$7.00
K'loon Lands	n. \$35
Shai Lands	n. 1.91
West Points	n. \$85
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. 1.165
Kung Yiks	n. 1.163
Shai Cottons	sa. 1.113
Yangtzepoons	n. 1.61
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$84
China Light & P.n.	n. \$4.75
Providents	n. \$9.10
Dairy Farms	sa. \$27
Green Islands	n. \$10.65
H. K. Electrics	n. \$54
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	n. \$344
Steel Foundries	n. \$934
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$7.10
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$10
Trams, Peak, new b.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$31
U. Waterboats	n. \$17.00
Watsons	n. \$6.90
Wm. Powells	n. \$6.80
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/3 3/4
Demand	2/7 1/2
30 d/s.	2/3 3/4
60 d/s.	2/3 3/4
4 m/s.	2/3 11/16
T/T Shanghai	2/3
T/T Singapore	97
T/T Japan	106 1/2
T/T India	169 1/2
Demand, India	169 1/2
T/T San Francisco	54
co & New York	54
T/T Java	130 3/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.16
Demand, Paris	3.16 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	55 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.23
6 m/s. France	3.33
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	54 1/2
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	1.94
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	169 1/2
Demand, Manila	109
Demand, Singapore	97
On Haiphong	4% prem.
On Saigon	3 3/4% prem.
On Bangkok	67 1/4
Sovereign	8.70 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51.91
Bar Silver, per oz.	34.3/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts plus 7% d/s.
Chinese... 10 " 7% d/s.
Hongkong 20 cts. plus 1% prem.
Hongkong 10 " 1% prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SEAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

16:00 A.M. to 15:00 A.M.	11 MIN.
15:00 A.M. to 14:00 A.M.	12 MIN.
14:00 A.M. to 13:00 A.M.	10 MIN.
13:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.	12 MIN.
11:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
10:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.	12 MIN.
9:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS

1:15 P.M. and 5:45 P.M. 300 P.M. to 12:00 P.M. every half hour:
12:00 P.M. to 12:45 P.M. every quarter of an hour:

SUNDAYS

7:30 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
11:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	20 MIN.
11:30 A.M. to 12:00 NOON	45 MIN.
12:00 NOON to 1:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	10 MIN.
7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on each Week Day.

The list will be closed on or before 15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent.
Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE
HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION
FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE
GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG
AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES
OF THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE - \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.
First Coupon for full six months interest payable—1st May 1917.
Principal repayable at par on—1st November 1928, or, at the
option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be
wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year
by drawings of Bonds.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong,
are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscrip-
tions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000,
\$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half yearly interest
coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the office
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates which
will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both
principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed
forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100 or any
multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25% of the
amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the
event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will
be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allot-
ment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application,

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:

25 per cent. on application
25 " " allotment (4th December, 1916.)
25 " " " 26th December, 1916.
25 " " " 15th January, 1917.

100%

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due
date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to
forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half year's
interest due, on 1st May 1917, will be issued after payment of the
instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid,
will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be
given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Hongkong, October 25, 1916.

BIJOU THEATRE.

COMMENCING WED. 15th Nov. 9.15 p.m. COMMENCING
WED. 15th Nov.

MISS CLORIA TAFT,

Late of the Hippodrome, London, Singing the Latest Popular
Ballads and Comedy Songs.

MONS. DUPREY,

The popular Comic Singer of the Scala Theatre, Paris.

BOLL AND DUNLOP'S

SCHIEDM CIN.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1821.



THE HOUSE OF OUR FATHERS KEEPS US ALWAYS SMILING—
BOLL AND DUNLOP'S FOR YOUR CHINA.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the
Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to
the United Kingdom will be closed in
this Office at 5 p.m. on the 14th November.
This Mail is due in London on the 24th
December. The above date of departure
is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape
D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station:—

KASHIMA M. KAGA MARU
CANADA MARU TIKINI
KANAGAWA M. AKI MARU
KARIMOEN

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai (London 12th Oct. via Siberia)
—Per KAGA M., 14th Nov.
Europe (via Negapatnam)—Per KAS-
HIMA MARU, 15th Nov.
Europe (London 20th Oct. via Siberia)
—Per NYANZA, 16th Nov.
Europe (French Mail)—Per AMAZON,
22nd Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Amoy—Per GLENOGLE, 14th Nov.,
5 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KEEMUN,
14th Nov., 5 p.m.
Hohow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG,
14th Nov., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamuk &
Keelung—Per JOSEPH M.,
15th Nov., 7 a.m.
Port Bayard & Haiphong—Per HANOL,
15th Nov., 9 a.m.
Straits—Per TAIWAN M., 15th Nov.,
10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Mori, San Francisco, Panama,
Colon & New York—Per
KANAGAWA M., 15th Nov.,
10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver,
United States, Central & South
America & United Kingdom via
Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—
Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN,
15th Nov., Registration 9.45
p.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.)
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America via San Francisco,
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
CHINA, 15th Nov., Registra-
tion 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon.
(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.)

THURSDAY, 16th November.

Saigon—Per CHILL, 16th Nov., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—
Per KASHIMA M., 16th Nov.,
9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGIANG, 16th Nov.,
9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay,
Cape Town & United Kingdom
—Per KAGA M., 16th Nov.,
11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe
via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG,
16th Nov., Registration 2.15
p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 20th Nov.)

FRIDAY, 17th November.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The
parcel mail will be closed on
Thursday, 16th Nov., at 5 p.m.)
—Per NYANZA, 17th Nov.,
Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAI-
TAN, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 18th November.

Japan via Kobe—Per THIBODAS, 18th
Nov., 10 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW,
18th Nov., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21st November.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 21st
Nov., 3 p.m.
Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 21st Nov.,
3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan
via Mori, Victoria & Seattle
(Europe via Siberia)—Per
MYOKOHAMA M., 22nd Nov.,
Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters
11 a.m.
(Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.)

MAIL WILL LEAVE
TODAY IN TIME
FOR KASHIMA M.

KISMET.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chingchow, Br., ss. 1,195, Doyle, 13th
Nov.—Port Paravel, 14th Nov.,
Lme stone—S. T. & Co.

H. Iohs, Del., ss. 1,070, Na, 13th Nov.
—Singapore, 3rd Nov., Bu's oil—
A. P. Co.

Chihli, Br., ss. 1,350, Lloyd, 14th Nov.—
Amoy, 13th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Joshin M. Jap., ss. 1,156, Narnahina, 14th
Nov.—Swatow, 15th Nov., Coal—
O. S. E.

Lo'nsang, Br., ss. 1,092, Matthews, 14th
Nov.—Manila, 11th Nov., Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Sungliang, Br., ss. 987, Trowbridge, 14th
Nov.—Haiphong, 12th Nov., Gen.—
B. & S.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 11.

St. Albans for Melbourne via Thursday
Island
New Sweden for G. tenburg & a Pro-
tecting
Yusang for Manila
Luchow for Canton
Kwanalee for Canton
Arhui for Shanghai
Hachiro M. for Wakamatsu
Chonera for Hoihow via Macao
Tango M. for Yokohama via Nagasaki
Hakuto M. for Batavia

Nov. 13.

Shirichiku M. for Moji
Canada M. for Tacoma via Shanghai
Halotes for Tamsui via Amoy
Cavanha for Bantey
Tikini for Baly via Shanghai
Pyrrhus for London via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 13.

Karimoon for San Francisco via Kungta

Nov. 14.

Aki M. for Melbourne via Manila
Joshin M. for Tamsui via Swatow
Kredo M. No. 13, for Bangkok
Haibong for Foochow via Swatow
Luchow for Shanghai
Fooksang for Kobe & Moji
Albians for Canton
Pakhol for Saigon
Loksang for Haiphong via Hoihow
Glorio for Singapore via Amoy
Chingchow for Port Paravel
Team for Ho to via Manila
Sinsie M. No. 5, for Singapore
Empress of Japan for Vancouver via
Shanghai

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ss. AKI MARU, sailed from Hong-
kong for Australia, on Nov. 14.

Abraham L D	Matsumoto Mrs N
Ambrose G A	Matsuoka Y
Asari Mrs T	Moore Miss J
Baine C M	Mori B
Bichan	Newton Miss J S
Bordowitz Mrs P	Porter R C
Do T Mrs B	Puccio A
Ferguson G	Roario H F
Finkel Mrs M	Saito J
Furutan M	Smith J F
Gibson J E	Simms G
Hagawa Mr & Mrs Silva Miss	
Hagawa Mr & Mrs Stewart Mr & Mrs	
Heshino H	
Jeger Dr & Mrs JA Sutton Mrs A L	
Jonilho Mr & Mrs Summan T P	
Joseph L G	Taylor C E
Kanada Mrs T	Taki
Kato Mrs A	Taylor H C
Kawato C B	Tsuguchi Miss H
Kobayashi Miss M	Torikoshi B
Kobayashi E	Wan K
Kobayashi Y	Weeks
Lindenberg Capt C	Williamson Mr and
Martin	Mrs N
Manila Master	Wood Mrs J A

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

ASAHI

(SUN-BRAND) BEER

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 157, 210

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 11.30—No returns from
Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased moderately
along the east coast of China, and slight-
ly elsewhere, except over the Philippines,
where it has decreased slightly.

The anticyclone over China has further
strengthened.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the
east coast of China, and over the N.
China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch.
Total since January 1st, 1911 inches,
against an average of 81.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
14th November, a.m.

Station	Hour	Baromet.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vortock	5a	30.64	54	70	ne	20	
Nemuro	5a	30.56	56	63	ne	60	
Hakodate	5a	30.36	64	67	nne	40	
Tokyo	5a	30.38	65	73	ne	40	
Kobe	5a	30.25	63	96	ne	60	
Tsukuba	5a	30.13	59		ub		
Yokohama	5a	30.11	61		n	40	
Koshu	5a	30.06	73		ne	70	
Fukuroi	5a	30.14	68		nne	80	
Canton	5a	30.23	60	55	n	20	
H'kong	5a	30.10	65	47	nne	40	
Gap Rock	5a	30.19	65		ne	50	
Macao	5a	30.24	63	56	n	20	
Shanghai	5a	30.27	64	48	nne	40	
Hohow	5a	30.08	72		ne	100	
Tientsin	5a	29.84	72		ne	40	
C. St. J.	5a						
Amoy	5a	29.85	68	96	00		
Manila	5a	29.80	77	85	n	20	
Laguna	5a						
Tacloban	5a						
Hollu	5a						
Surigao	5a	29.77	78	94	aw	60	
Laduan	5a						

ss. RAIDO-TELEGRAM.

*Kanagawa M. 6 29.96 73 nne 80

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 14, 1916.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees

Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation

the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort

Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c d-
rained cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g

gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p

passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,

t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

*Lat. 22.05 N. Long. 115.51 E.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Prior	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.21	30.25	30.20
Temperature	73	65	74
Humidity	35	47	42
Wind Direction	E	NNE	N
" Force	2	4	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.08
Highest open air Temperature on the	17th	73	
Lowest " " " " " " " "	14th	54	

H.K. Observatory, November 14, 1916.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE MAURICE E. BANDMAN

ON OR ABOUT NOV. 16.
WOLSELEY CHARLES'
RENEWED COMPANY.

THE SCAMPS,

IN THEIR
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.

STRAND, COMEDY AND PALACE THEATRES.

NEW MUSIC, ORIENTAL SONGS.

ROLLICKING MUSIC.

UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE.

KISMET.

A GRAND SPECTACULAR TALE OF THE
ARABIAN NIGHTS.

IN

AID OF THE
STAR & CARTER FUND.

TO BE

PRODUCED MID-DECEMBER

NEW MUSIC, SPECIALLY
COMPOSED.

KEEP THE DATE OPEN.

KISMET.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

The Beautiful Italian Drama:—

IN 6 REELS.

"A WIFE IN DEATH."

Comics:—

"COUSIN FLUFFY."

AND

"RUNAWAY HORSE."

COMING SHORTLY.

"THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN."

IN 3 REELS.

BOOKING AT ANDERSONS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

From 11th to 14th November.